

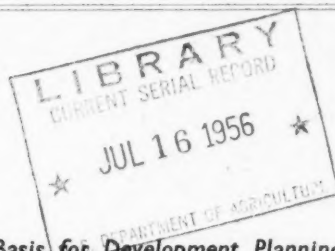
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Monthly Bulletin of AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS & STATISTICS

Vol. V, No. 5

May 1956



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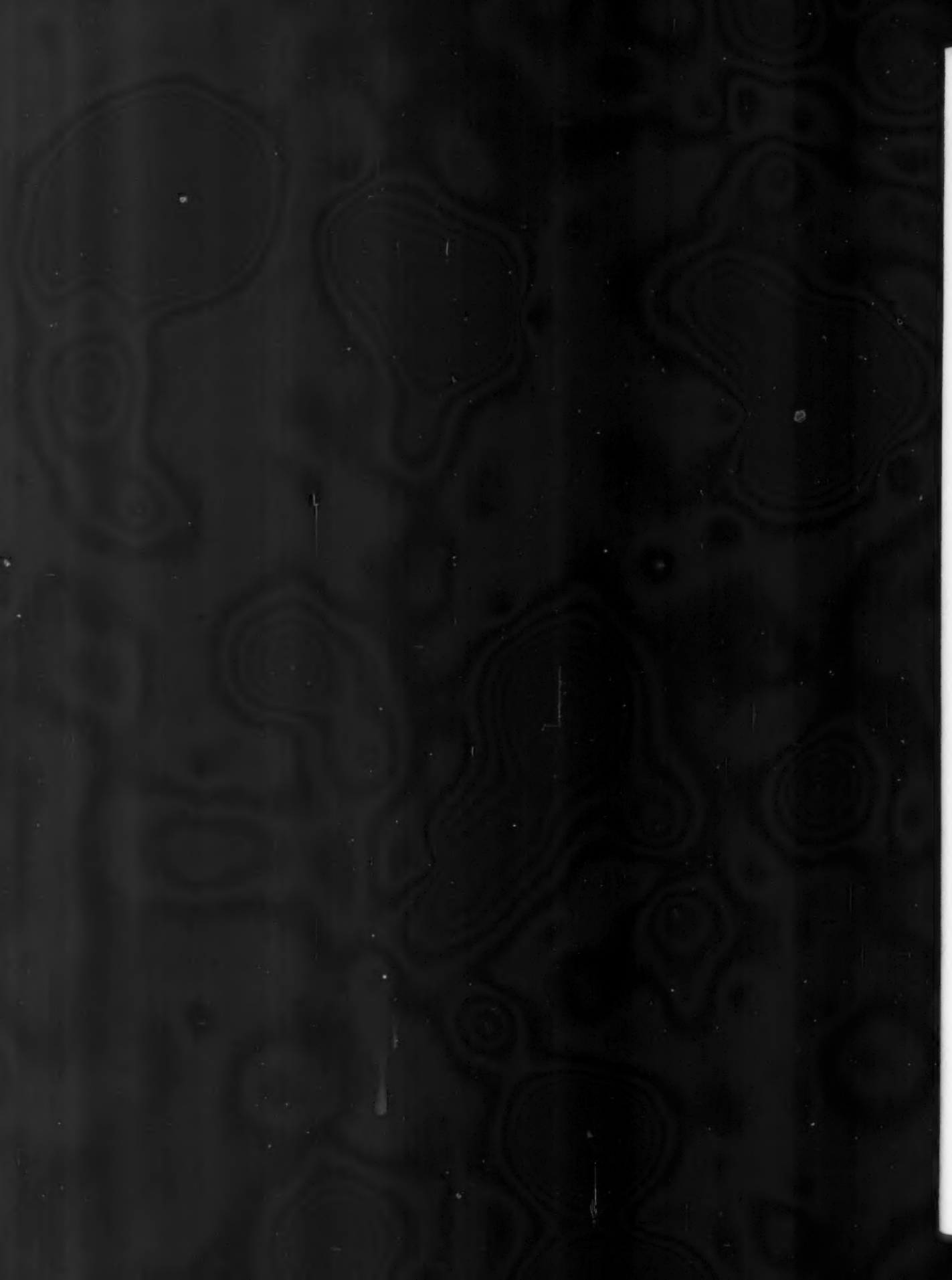
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MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Vol. V, No. 5

May 1956

INPUT-OUTPUT WORK AS A BASIS FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

by R. A. BISHOP

In recent years there has been much discussion of the possibilities and validity of input-output work¹ for macro-economic analysis and its place in the planning of economic development. It would be premature as yet to come to a definite decision on the matter, but at any rate a number of relatively underdeveloped countries, such as India, Pakistan, and Porto Rico, have recently been engaged in constructing matrices or considering the usefulness of input-output analysis for formulating their own development plans.

FAO has also been giving some attention to the application of the method to agricultural programming. The subject of input-output work has been included in the curriculum of the Training Centers on Economic and Financial Appraisal of Agricultural Plans and Projects, held at Dacca, East Pakistan, in October 1955, and in San Salvador, in May 1956. Some time was devoted to this subject also at the International Training Center for Agricultural Economics and Statistics held in Rome in the first months of 1956. In view of the interest that has already been aroused and the possibility that more people may find it useful to know in general terms what is meant by input-output work, the present article sets out some of its main features as well as some of the arguments for and against it. Particular reference is made to some special considerations concerning agriculture. The article does not attempt to give a final judgment. Not only is it too early to do so, but also the

usefulness of the approach must depend largely on the particular circumstances of each individual country.

Nature of Input-Output Work²

Input-output work starts from the observation that all sectors in the economy are related. The requirements of one sector are provided by the output of another sector. Thus, if the first sector is to expand its activities, then the second sector must also expand sufficiently to provide the increased requirements, supposing, of course, that the deficit was not made up from imports or stocks. Input-output work is a technique which has been devised to throw light on the changes which occur in an economy as a result of these inter-industry relations. It is designed to show, on the one hand, what are the inter-industries relationships at any one time, and, on the other, how the economy would react to a change in one or all of the sectors, if the prior inter-industry relationships continued to hold true. As regards economic development, it is claimed that input-output analysis can indicate which are the industrial sectors that are most suitable for development and also that it can trace the effects of such development on the requirements of resources, such as foreign exchange, capital, and important physical items, such as steel, which tend to be scarce under the conditions of underdeveloped countries.

Input-output work consists of: (a) computing the input-output table, or matrix; this is a method of assembling and integrating economic data which is purely descriptive of the economy at a given point of time; and (b) input-output analysis, which is a method of using these data to illuminate certain

¹ The term "input-output work" (or analysis) is used with different connotations in different contexts. Originally it was used to mean the study of the effects of changes in inputs into individual farm enterprises upon resulting outputs, and for determining the least-cost or highest-profit combination at any combination of prices for input and output factors (Tolley, Black and Ezekiel: *Input as Related to Output in Farm Organization and Cost of Production Studies*, U.S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin 1277, 1924). Such problems are often studied today by "linear programming," assuming that linear relations will hold true in place of the curvilinear ones used in the original proposal. Recently, the term has been used to describe a national matrix summarizing purchases and sales among and between all the different industries or elements of a national economy. That is the sense in which the term is used in this article.

² A very clear introduction to input-output work is contained in *Notes introductives à l'étude et à l'application de la méthode input-output*, by Vera Cao-Pinna, published by the Institut universitaire d'études européennes de Turin, 1955.

problems - among others, problems connected with economic development.

INPUT-OUTPUT MATRIX

The following illustrative table shows in schematic form an input-output table for an economy with three economic sectors: agriculture, industry, and services.

Table 1. - Schematic Matrix^a

Sold by	Bought by			Final demand	Total output
	Agriculture	Industry	Services		
	... First quadrangle ...			Second quadrangle	
Agriculture	0	30	0	70	100
Industry	20	0	20	60	100
Services	30	30	0	40	100
	... Third quadrangle ...			Fourth quadrangle (Book entries)	
Net value added,	50	40	80		
TOTAL INPUT	100	100	100	—	—

In the rows ⁴ of this table are indicated the value of the output of an industry, and in the columns ⁴, the value of the inputs required by that industry in order to carry on production. Thus, agriculture has a total output of 100 units, of which 30 are required by industry to carry on production and 70 go to final demand. In real terms, the 30 might cover jute (required by the textile industry) and hides (by the leather working industry), while the 70 would represent rice, meat, vegetables, fruit, and other foodstuffs for direct human consumption. In order to carry on production, agriculture requires 20 units of the output of industry and 30 of the output of services, while 50 come from net value added. These 20 might be fertilizers and insecticides, while the 30 for services might represent transport to and from the market, and possibly other services such as veterinary, valuers' or sales agents' services. The 50 of net value added, as explained immediately below, represent the reward for the factors of production engaged in agriculture, largely labor.

It will be seen that the table consists of four subdivisional quadrangles within the main quadrangle.⁵ In the top left-hand one appear the transactions between industries, already described.

In the top right-hand one appears the remainder of the output of each industry. This remainder does not go to other industries, but to final consumers, such as individuals, the government, and exports. This second quadrangle is defined as including final demand.

In the bottom left-hand corner — the third quadrangle — appear the costs incurred by an industry in carrying on production which do not represent purchases from another industry. Such costs are the rewards to the land, labor, and capital engaged in the industry (rent, wages, interest, profits), indirect taxes, and imports. Alternatively, the total of these rewards may be thought of as the value added by land, labor, capital, and management in the industry in the process of converting input into output. The fourth quadrangle includes only book entries, such as valuation changes, which are nil in the illustration.

In the schematic table above, the industrial sectors have been left very broad and the second and third quadrangles have not been broken down into their component parts. However, Table 2, which is a very simplified form of an input-output table, gives an indication of the sort of breakdown that might be achieved. The table is derived from the United Kingdom *Blue Book on National Income and Expenditure 1946-51*, and refers to the situation in 1948. Columns and rows 1-7 fall into the first quadrangle of inter-industry transactions; the second quadrangle has been divided into personal consumption, public authority consumption, the use of output for capital formation, and the allocation of output to export (columns 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13); the third quadrangle includes imports, payment of labor, payment of management, capital, and land (rows 9, 12, and 13), and indirect taxes.

With the data arranged as in this table, it is possible to come to some conclusions about the relative importance of each item of industrial input in the output of an industry. For instance, with a total output of 956 from agriculture, the input of food, drink, and tobacco is 66%; or the input of food, drink, and tobacco is roughly 0.07 unit per unit of agricultural output. This figure of 0.07 is called the input coefficient of food, drink, and tobacco into the agricultural industry. Such coefficients can be calculated for all sectors shown in the table, but from an analytical point of view, much the most important are the entries in the first quadrangle, containing the relations between industries.

^a This table is taken from the article by Hollis B. Chenery in *The Structure and Growth of the Italian Economy*, U.S. Mutual Security Agency, Rome, 1953.

⁴ Rows are read horizontally, columns vertically.

⁵ For further discussion of the quadrangles, see article by Fuerst, "The Matrix as a Tool in Macro-Accounting," *Review of Economics and Statistics*, February 1955. Harvard University Press.

⁶ Sector 3 covers the processing of food, drink, and tobacco, and the inputs from this sector into agriculture might be such by-products as molasses for silage, skim milk, and milling offal for stock feeding.

Table 2. — Simplified Inter-Sector Relations Table (United Kingdom, 1948)

Sales by	Purchases by	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 12		13	Total output
		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink, and tobacco	Other manufacturing	Building and contracting	Electricity, gas, and water	Other production and trade ¹	Other ²	Persons ³	Public authorities	Capital formation		Exports	
												Fixed	Stocks		
..... Million pound sterling															
1. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ..		—	460	28	—	—	2	—	405	19	—	32	10	956	
2. Mining and quarrying	5		12	196	11	107	61	—	85	7	4	3	35	520	
3. Food, drink, and tobacco	66	—		6	—	—	9	—	1 339	20	—	60	90	1 590	
4. Other manufacturing	84	73	125		340	60	330	—	1 375	335	773	389	1 252	5 136	
5. Building and contracting	15	20	7	70		3	103	—	260	85	517	30	—	1 110	
6. Electricity, gas, and water.	3	6	13	107	3		45	—	195	15	36	2	5	430	
7. Other production and trade ¹	100	20	150	490	70	55		—	2 379	205	69	—	445	3 983	
8. Other ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	449	987	—	—	—	1 436	
9. Imports	60	12	323	798	36	2	180	—	590	122	35	20	58	2 196	
10. Adjustments ⁵	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	30	—	20	—	31	—	
11. Goods and services valued at factor cost ⁶	(333)	(131)	(1 090)	(1 714)	(460)	(227)	(730)	—	(7 047)	(1 795)	(1 414)	(490)	(1 926)	(17 357)	
12. Wages and salaries ⁶	249	348	220	2 347	527	118	1 724	1 116	—	—	—	—	—	6 649	
13. Profits ⁴ , rent, and depreciation	374	41	280	1 075	123	85	1 529	320	—	—	—	—	—	3 827	
14. Net indirect taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 345	33	52	5	32	1 467	
15. TOTAL INPUT	956	520	1 590	5 136	1 110	430	3 983	1 436	8 392	1 828	1 466	495	1 958	29 300	

* Total of rows 1-10. — ¹Transport and communication, distributive trades, and other services. — ²Public administration and defense, public health and educational services, ownership of dwellings, domestic services to households, and services to private non-profit-making bodies. — ³Includes private non-profit-making bodies. — ⁴Includes stock appreciation. — ⁵Sales by final buyers. — ⁶Includes employers' insurance contributions and (in column 8) the pay and allowances of the Armed Forces.

INPUT-OUTPUT ANALYSIS

So far, the matrix has been considered merely in its role as a description of the economy at a point of time. In order to use it as a basis for an analysis of change, it is necessary to make assumptions about the input coefficients; the simplest is that the coefficients remain the same at any level of output, or in other words, that the inputs change proportionately to output.

Such an assumption is contrary to a number of accepted economic tenets and known facts (as, for example, that expenditures on food increase less rapidly than total income in a progressing economy), and modification is both necessary and desirable. The assumption does enable one to follow at least roughly the probable repercussions throughout the economy of a change in any one part of it; the error involved is less for small or marginal changes than it would be for large ones. For instance, in the economy described by Table 2, an increase of 96 (or 10%) in the total output of agriculture can only take place if there is an increase of 8.4 of inputs from manufactured goods other than food, drink, and tobacco, into agriculture, which is the same as saying that the output of "other manufactured products" must increase by 8.4. But this secondary increase in

turn depends on increasing inputs into the "other manufacturing" industry, necessitating further increases in the output of other sectors, and so on. Thus the initial increase in agriculture has secondary effects which are spread throughout the whole economy.

The classical method of following through to the end results of all the repercussions, known as "inverting the matrix," was developed and used by Leontief. By inverting the matrix, it is possible to give a general solution relating the level of final demand to the level of output of each sector. It would be beyond the scope of this article to go further into the question of inversion, but the reader is referred to two books by Leontief, *The Structure of the American Economy, 1919-1939* and *Studies in the Structure of the American Economy*.⁷

There are serious drawbacks to analysis by means of inversion of the matrix. A major practical difficulty is that the number of multiplications involved in solving the simultaneous equations is the cube of the number of sectors, i.e., a fairly simple matrix of 60 sectors needs 216,000 multiplications, which necessitates the use of mechanical or electronic computers. More important is the

⁷ Oxford University Press, New York, 1951 and 1953, respectively.

rigidity of the analysis, preventing due account being taken of changes in the coefficients as the limits of productive capacity are reached or as imports are substituted for domestic production. For many reasons it is desirable to have a more flexible approach, and this is provided by what is called the "iterative" method.

The iterative method consists in following, step by step, the results of a change in any one sector.⁸ An example may illustrate the procedure. Taking the data of Table 2, it might be asked what adjustments would be necessary if agriculture were to increase by 10 percent the output going to final demand. This would imply a rise of 46.6 in output as a first step; but in order to produce this additional 46.6, agriculture requires additional inputs from other sectors. Concentrating on the major ones, it can be seen that food, drink, and tobacco would have to contribute

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 66 & & 84 \\ \left(\frac{\quad}{956} \times 46.6 \right), \text{ other manufacturing} & \left(\frac{\quad}{956} \times 46.6 \right), & \\ & 100 & \\ \text{and other production and trade} & \left(\frac{\quad}{956} \times 46.6 \right). & \end{array}$$

Thus the first round involves an increase of 46.6 in agriculture, of 3.2 in food, drink, and tobacco, of 4.1 in other manufacturing, and of 4.9 in other production and trade. But in order to produce these increases, these industries themselves need additional inputs from agricul-

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 460 & & \\ \text{ture; which are} & \left(\frac{\quad}{1590} \times 3.2 \right) \text{ for food, drink,} & \\ 28 & & \\ \text{and tobacco,} & \left(\frac{\quad}{5136} \times 4.1 \right) \text{ for other manufacturing,} & \\ 2 & & \\ \text{and} & \left(\frac{\quad}{3983} \times 4.9 \right) \text{ for other production and trade.} & \end{array}$$

These fractions total 1.0 approximately; again, in order to produce this additional 1.0, agriculture would require additional input from the other industries, but it is clear that the amounts are so small that they can be neglected. Thus, one concludes that in order to produce an additional 10 percent for final demand, the total output of agriculture would have to rise by about 47½ units.

A feature of agriculture is that the effects of an increase in agricultural activity work themselves out rather quickly and not many rounds of iteration are necessary to follow it through. For industry in general, not such a high proportion of output goes to final demand and the secondary effects may be as great as the initial increase in activity.

Two useful features of the iterative approach may be mentioned. In the first place, it is pos-

sible, at any stage of iteration, to vary the coefficients used. Thus one can take account of changes in the coefficients resulting from the use of different types of equipment and different productive processes at different levels of production, if estimates can be made of what those changes will be. Secondly, it is possible to take account of the limits set by existing productive capacity. Once the limit of capacity in a sector (estimated independently of the input-output analysis) has been reached, it is clear that the process of iteration should not be carried further; in practical terms, the growth of the economy will be hampered by the appearance of bottlenecks in that sector at that level of production. By means of the iterative procedure, the planner therefore will know where to expect bottlenecks and can take steps to overcome them.

Applications of Input-Output Analysis

It will have been observed that the data entered in the tables are in the form of values. This is done for the sake of convenience so as to be able to give an aggregate of the various items of output and input. For instance, taking the agricultural industry, it is necessary to make an aggregate of the output of wheat, jute, maize, animal products, etc., which can be added only in value terms. Similarly, on the input side, it is necessary to add together fertilizers, machinery, transport, services, and so on.

Value of output depends on the quantity produced and the price per unit. Therefore, the table can be considered in two aspects, either as an indication of quantities or as an indication of prices, and thus it can be adapted for analysis of quantity changes or price changes. If used to illuminate problems concerning quantities, it is assumed that the price remains stable and the variations in the figures relate to quantities only. In this case the coefficients can be considered as indicators of the quantities required for each unit of output. In relation to a motorcar, the quantity coefficients in real terms might be 150 pounds of tires, 7 hundredweight of steel, 25 pounds of paint, 10 pounds of electric wiring, and so on per unit of output.

If the analysis relates to prices, it is assumed that the quantities remain stable and the variations relate to price only. The input columns are regarded as a statement of cost structures which express the way in which the value of output of an industry is related to its cost components; that is to say, the value of a motorcar consists of so many dollars-worth of tires, steel, paint, wiring, and so on. Working out the calculations — on the assumption that quantities remain unchanged —

⁸For a full description, see the article by Chenery, *op. cit.*

should give some indication of how much the various prices would rise by an injection of a given amount of purchasing power.

Whichever type of analysis, either price or quantity, is being pursued, there are two main alternatives which a planner can choose. Either he can use the input-output technique to predict the sort of changes which will take place in the economy as a result of the variations in key factors, which, on other grounds, he thinks likely, or he can set up certain targets which he thinks desirable and estimate, by means of the input-output technique, the changes which will be necessary if those targets are to be attained. Normally, of course, the planner will proceed by way of a compromise between what he considers desirable and what he considers likely. If likely trends will lead to an undesirable distribution of income between sectors, for example, the planner will readjust his proposed program to check those trends; by contrast, if the objectives cannot be achieved because of bottlenecks, the plans can be scaled down and steps taken to remove the bottlenecks. It is obviously an oversimplification to think of plans for economic development being devised without relation to actual trends, or that the trends are given features, unaffected by economic planning.

Typically, the limiting conditions for economic planning are the amount and type of resources actually at work in the economy, the amount of investment needed to bring new resources into play, and the foreign exchange situation. To the extent that these limitations are known and measurable, they can be written into the analysis and will then indicate, in general terms, the type and number of bottlenecks in individual sectors that would be encountered in various alternative programs.

At the same time, planning may be expected to have an effect on, or take advantage of changes in, the technology of individual sectors, the composition of final demand, and the rate of investment, either over-all or by sectors. In order to discover what the values of these changes will be (or are desired to be, if they are targets), methods other than the input-output technique will have to be used, since they are not normally amenable to this type of analysis. However, the secondary effects of such changes can be illuminated by means of the input-output technique.

The particular aspects of development plans which clearly do not fall within the scope of input-output analysis are, among others, the supply-demand outlook for commodities to be produced (in so far as this is not determined by inter-industry relationships), the shifts in composition

of demand as national income changes, the possibilities of foreign trade or foreign loans, the necessary institutional changes, for example, in agricultural research, extension, and administration, in training and education, in land tenure, credit, marketing, transportation, and so on. Once the answers to these questions have been established, particularly in so far as they relate to final demand requirements of the output of individual sectors (i.e., the second quadrangle), the consequential adjustments which would have to take place in other sectors if these requirements were to be fulfilled, could, it is claimed, be estimated by means of the input-output technique. If this is so, then the technique can, as far as its scope allows, accommodate both the limiting conditions and the changes in factors which are the subject of economic planning.

Two applications which are of particular importance in development planning are analyses of labor productivity and of regional differences in development requirements. As regards labor productivity, it is possible to determine approximately the total amount of labor used in the output of each sector, from both direct and indirect inputs of labor, and hence the amount of commodity produced per unit of labor.⁹ Since, in most industries, productivity varies greatly with the percentage of capacity utilized, these estimates are subject to considerable uncertainty, however. In so far as per caput income depends on labor productivity, this may be a very important analysis for formulating development plans.

Concerning regional analysis, the important point is that economic development affects different parts of a country differently, and it may be the objective of policy to make sure that the program is workable regionally, as well as nationally, and also to try to even out regional variations. A very good example is the difference in development between Northern and Southern Italy, and the government has in fact planned for a considerable increase in the rate of development in Southern Italy. However, much of the requirements of capital equipment and raw materials for this development will have to come from Northern Italy and, therefore, will lead to an increase of economic activity there. These inter-regional repercussions are suitable for analysis by the input-output technique and it is claimed that, here too, input-output analysis can make a useful contribution to development planning¹⁰.

⁹ For a fuller account of the measurement of labor productivity by input-output analysis, see article by Borch, "Input-Output Analysis as a Basis for Productivity Measurement," in *Productivity Measurement Review*, OEEC, May 1955.

¹⁰ For further discussion of regional analysis, see Chenery, *op. cit.* Also "Regional Analysis: an Inter-Industry Model of Utah," by Moore and Peterson, *Review of Economics and Statistics*, Vol. XXXVII, November 1955.

Validity of Input-Output Work¹¹

FIXED INPUT COEFFICIENTS

The classical type of input-output analysis developed by Leontief depended on the assumption of fixed coefficients, with a view to making a complete analysis of the whole economy. However, it is clear that the assumption is much less consistent with the facts in the second and third quadrangles than in the first. The proportion of net value added attributable to profit, for instance, varies appreciably from time to time, while on the output side, the proportionate allocation to domestic consumption or to exports, for example, also varies. As a result, the assumption has been restricted to the first quadrangle, and a common type of analysis, nowadays, is to examine the effect of a given size of a crucial factor in the second or third quadrangle on the rest of the economy, working through the fixed coefficients of the first quadrangle.

However, even in this quadrangle, the assumption of fixed coefficients is difficult to reconcile with a number of accepted economic doctrines, e.g., the effect of marginal price increments on factors of production and the changing elasticity of demand at different levels of income, and there has been considerable controversy over this particular point. The response of the proponents of input-output analysis has taken two main lines. On the one hand, it has been argued that whatever the theoretical objections to the assumption of fixed input coefficients, workable results are in fact obtained by using it. On the other hand, there has been a successful effort to introduce into the analysis coefficients which are not fixed but vary in a realistic and measurable manner.

In the first place, the argument that input-output analysis gives workable results depends on empirical comparisons of actual change in an economy with the sort of changes that might have been expected from the input-output analysis. However, it must be admitted that, although input-output analysis appears to work reasonably well, there is no conclusive proof of its superiority over alternative possible methods.

One of the main obstacles to conclusive results lies in the difficulty of satisfactory aggregation of sectors.

It is clear that input coefficients will be more stable the more homogeneous are the sectors. But to make the sectors homogeneous involves breaking them down into more and more subdivisions. For instance, the output of the furniture sector would include steel, wooden, and upholstered furniture, desks, tables, chairs, beds, and so on. If there is no distinction between these types of output, there is a possibility of considerable variation in the inputs of wood, steel, and upholstery, and so on per unit of output, depending on whether, for example, house furnishings or office furniture are being produced. Therefore, in order to justify the assumption of fixed input coefficients, it is necessary to give careful attention to the way in which the sectors are combined or aggregated. Thus, if the comparison of the results of input-output analysis with actual developments is unsatisfactory, it is always possible to say that this does not invalidate the assumption of fixed input coefficients but rather indicates the need for a finer subdivision of sectors.

Clearly there are great practical difficulties in extending the number of sectors, owing to the amount of time, skilled personnel, and other statistical resources required for the work. Furthermore, the conceptual difficulties permit only a compromise solution. As an example, we may consider whether to define sectors in terms of commodities or establishments. The definition in terms of commodities will lead to fixed input coefficients for obvious reasons; e.g., the physical inputs required to make a loaf of bread are almost completely fixed, and therefore, for the purpose of input-output analysis, it would be convenient to distinguish a "bread-making" sector. But the commodity basis for defining sectors is unrealistic in so far as the production process of individual establishments is directed towards numerous types of commodities, e.g., bread-making is carried on in bakeries which also produce confectionery and pastry, and so a "bread-making" sector does not refer to any establishments which really exist. As an economy becomes more highly developed, the degree of integration, both vertical and horizontal, within individual firms, increases; e.g., an establishment with the specific end product, motorcars, may also engage in mining and steel manufacture. In other words, establishments cut across a number of sectors and it is unrealistic to consider changes in the sectors as such. This point is particularly important in dealing with the question of transport, because many establishments have their own transport for their own commodities, yet the inputs for transport are of a

¹¹ A full discussion of the arguments for and against input-output work is contained in "Input-Output Analysis: an Appraisal," *Studies in Income and Wealth*, Vol. XVIII, National Bureau of Economic Research, Princeton, New Jersey. Among other publications to be consulted are the documents presented to, and the report of, the Working Group of the Conference of European Statisticians on Statistics of Capital Formation, Input-Output, Tables and Savings, meeting held in Geneva, May 1955. Some remarks on the usefulness of input-output work for the development plans of underdeveloped countries are to be found in the paper *Problems and Techniques of Economic Development Planning and Programming with Special Reference to ECAFE Countries*, presented to a working party on Economic Development and Planning of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, meeting held in Bangkok, November 1955.

very different kind from those required for the main type of output. Thus, it seems necessary to set up a separate transport sector, which is highly unrealistic for individual establishments. Furthermore, there is the difficulty that very often the only way basic data can be collected is by establishments as a whole, as in census and other reports. There is no easy solution to problems of this kind and the most that can be done is to adopt some sort of compromise.

The second main contention in support of the assumption that input coefficients do in fact have sufficient stability for practical purposes, despite price variations, depends on consideration of how factor substitution takes place. It has been argued that most factor substitution can be reduced to that between capital and labor or between capital and raw material. This substitution takes place with the introduction of labor-saving or raw-material-saving equipment, but such a process occupies fairly lengthy periods. Furthermore, even if we consider substitution between materials, it seems true that in practice for some sectors of the economy even large price changes do not allow much substitution in the short run. It seems possible to conclude, therefore, that in certain important respects input coefficients do not change sufficiently to worry about in the short run¹² but that there will be a need for periodic revision to take account of technical development.

In a highly developed economy, technical change is relatively easy, and therefore there would likely be a need for frequent revision. In an underdeveloped economy, on the other hand, although technical change is more difficult, there are very few industrial establishments, and the introduction of even one new plant will have a noticeable effect on the input coefficients of a whole sector. Thus, in both developed and underdeveloped economies it remains true that there will be need for periodic revision of the input-output matrix.

One way in which it has been attempted to introduce variable coefficients into the analysis has already been described in connection with the iterative method. This, however, is not the only way, and it is possible to write into the general solution coefficients which change as circumstances require, e.g., as the level of production changes. Thus it is no longer true to say that input-output analysis depends completely on the assumption of fixed input coefficients.

What is necessary, however, is that the way in which the coefficients change should be predictable.

By and large, the purpose of development programs is to change the technical coefficients, in the sense that new plants are set up or new and improved methods and processes adopted. This in itself means that in general something is known about the improvements expected, and that may enable the coefficients appropriate to the new set-up to be estimated closely enough to include them in the solution. There is, of course, the difficulty that the new coefficients in practice will not agree exactly with the predictions, but this is a difficulty of forecasting in general and does not apply specifically to input-output analysis. A more serious objection is that in one sector of the economy — agriculture — the coefficients are subject to unpredictable variations on account of weather and, perhaps, other factors. This point will be considered in more detail in a later section of this article.

STATIC ANALYSIS

The second main criticism of input-output analysis is that it gives a picture of the economy which does not show how change occurs. The picture is of a step-by-step process, from one level of output to another level of output¹³. There is no indication of the inherent possibilities of growth in the economy; nor is there any indication of how long these processes will take. In technical terms, it is said that input-output analysis is based on a static model; whereas what is wanted is a dynamic model.

To some extent, dynamism can be introduced into the model, for example, by assuming that capital requirements and capital availabilities from savings are related to levels of output. Thus it could be seen how far, once growth has started, the economy could go on generating its own growth. Again, in order to introduce a time element, it would be possible to assume specific time lags for each stage in the passage of goods and services from sector to sector. Thus the time necessary for a specific increase in final demand to work itself out can be followed through, stage by stage, and give a picture of the change in the economy over time. This may have an important bearing when considering how to space successive parts of an integrated program. Finally, trend studies of various elements of the economy under past conditions, and forecasts of how far those trends might be accelerated under the planned program, might help to inject more realistic dynamic elements into the calculations.

¹² This argument cannot be carried too far. The substitution of rayon and nylon (from chemical factories) for cotton and silk (from farms) is a good example of ready response to changes in relative price ratios, and has had a far-reaching effect on inter-industry relationships.

¹³ Although the iterative method gives a round-by-round account of the growth of the economy, this is purely formal and is not a real picture of the successive stages of development.

TIME, LABOR, AND EXPENSE

A good deal of criticism has also been focussed on the amount of information required and the amount of labor involved in setting up the table. The time involved in working out a matrix has been as much as ten years for the countries which have already done this kind of work. Thus, the information tends to be largely historical by the time it is ready for use. Obviously, the time lag can be reduced but this will necessitate a corresponding increase in the number of skilled personnel working on the matrix.

The problem is not so much collecting information as adapting it to the purpose of the matrix. As an example, in the Statistical Abstract for East Pakistan, there is a good deal of the basic information required for a matrix, but not all of it is in the required form. For instance, the output of hides and skins of the agricultural industry could be deduced from the amount exported and the amount used in the domestic tanning industry; but the published figures of exports are in value and the published figures of consumption by domestic industry are in various units of quantity. In order to reduce the various units in the domestic industry to a common figure, considerable work would have to be done. Unless a convincing case can be made out for input-output analysis on theoretical grounds, there may be strong objections to it for practical reasons.

Against this, it should be noted that the initial work is the heaviest. Once the initial table has been set up, the subsequent work would be mainly a matter of revisions. These are problems which cannot usefully be discussed in general terms since much will depend on the way in which a country's statistics have already been assembled. Only after a survey of statistical resources would it be possible to say how much additional time and work would be necessary to set up a matrix¹⁴.

An alternative possibility that might repay careful thought is to make use of tables prepared for countries having approximately the same level of development as the country being studied. To some extent, the growth of sectors follows a regular pattern, according to the level of development. Thus it might be possible to come to conclusions as to the sectors requiring development from the study of the tables for countries which have already passed through a similar stage. Of course, it is not meant that very precise conclusions can be drawn. The definition of sectors and their inter-relationships depend not only on economic devel-

opment, but also on natural possibilities and resources, and on social, legal, and religious factors, and due allowance would have to be made for these in attempting to apply the experience and data of one country to another country. Nevertheless, such a comparative survey might help to indicate the critical points for a country's economy during the process of development.

APPRAISAL OF SPECIFIC PROJECTS

A point of a rather different nature concerns the usefulness of input-output work in appraising specific development projects. In formulating a development plan, there is still a step to go between the over-all targets and objectives set for the economy as a whole or for the separate sectors, and the individual projects which will have to be carried out in order to achieve those objectives. Is input-output analysis a valid guide, for instance, in deciding whether or not to build a given textile factory, located in such-and-such an area, employing a certain amount of labor, with a defined output capacity? These are the sort of questions that must be faced in the last resort, and a technique of economic programming should be expected to provide the answer to them.

It seems clear that if the matrix were sufficiently large, it would give detailed input coefficients, forming in effect a set of technical specifications, and that these specifications could only be met by a very limited number of plants; e.g., for the textile sector, the source and quantity of fuel available, the type and quantity of raw materials, the amount of labor, and the quantity and kind of output (defined by the sectors receiving the output) would serve to define within fairly close limits the kind of plant to be erected. But such detail is only possible for a relatively small number of sectors, and there are both theoretical and practical objections to making more detail available for more sectors. Input-output analysis cannot be pushed to the point where it is useful for formulating or appraising individual projects; for this purpose a method of partial analysis, such as cost/benefit appraisal, is more useful.

The over-all approach can be adopted for throwing light on the general trend of sector development, given certain hypotheses about the key factors whose effect it is desired to study. This will permit decisions about the general type of development project but for the formulation and appraisal of individual projects it will be necessary to rely on partial analyses. These analyses will, of course, have to take into account the mutual consistency of projects as regards the supply and demand of scarce resources, particularly within a region, such as transportation, marketing, power,

¹⁴ A description of the obstacles to preparing an input-output matrix in an underdeveloped country is to be found in the paper by Amor Gosfield, "Input-Output Analysis of the Puerto Rican Economy" in *Input-Output Analysis: an Appraisal*, op. cit.

and even water; the further they go into these problems, the more they will need to take into account the sort of inter-sector repercussions which are the subject of input-output analysis.

Problems in Applying Input-Output Work to Agriculture

Input-output work originated in the United States, and much of the subsequent discussion, experimentation, and development have taken place there or in similarly highly industrialized countries. Generally speaking, the problems connected specifically with agriculture have been given little mention. However, if input-output work is to be applied to the development problems of countries where agriculture is more important, some attention will have to be given to these questions¹⁵.

A very marked difference between agriculture and industry is the occurrence of chance variations in the relationship between input and output in agriculture. These variations are due to the weather principally, but livestock and crop epidemics are also important causes. The variations affect both the input and the output side of the calculation; for instance, a good season with good harvest weather may both raise total output and reduce the costs per unit incurred in harvesting; a livestock epidemic might lower total output while increasing costs for veterinary services, medicines, and so on.

This is merely to say that the input coefficients are likely to be much more variable in agriculture than in industry, and to vary in an unpredictable manner. A common way of dealing with this problem in agricultural statistics is to take average data for a number of years, but, for input-output work, this introduces further complications. In the first place, this will obscure the effect of technical change during the period on which the average is based. The input coefficients will in fact not relate to any state of technique which actually existed and therefore will be an unsatisfactory basis for analysis. Of course, if the period is short, it is unlikely that the amount of technical change would be sufficient to affect the coefficients but, by contrast, the shorter the base period, the greater will be the disturbing influence of weather variations. The second point concerns the repercussions on the inputs of other industries. According to the assumptions of input-output work, there is a unique relationship between the various inputs and factors of production engaged in an industry. This

relationship could, in theory, be discovered from the industrial data *either* at a point of time *or* over a period of time, but, whichever alternative is chosen, the time reference must be the same for all sectors in the matrix. It is not correct to use averages over time for some industries and actual figures for a given point in time for others. It may be possible for practical purposes to ignore this problem where agriculture is a relatively small sector of the economy, or where most of its output goes to final demand, or where agricultural inputs are only a small proportion of total inputs, industry by industry; but in underdeveloped countries this is not likely to be the case.

Another pronounced difference between agriculture and industry lies in the manner of capital formation. The treatment of capital formation, apart from pipeline stocks, is in any case a special problem for input-output analysis and requires separate treatment, since inputs of capital are clearly only related indirectly to output, and after a considerable lapse of time¹⁶. But the methods of dealing with capital formation assume that the construction of capital goods takes place in a different economic sector from that which uses them. While this assumption is reasonable for industry, it is less so in agriculture. The crop farmer who wishes to raise the fertility of the soil will do much of the work himself; the livestock farmer who wishes to increase his cattle numbers can *either* buy in from another farmer *or* he can breed his own additional stock. In either case the operations remain within the agricultural sector. In theory the best solution would be to define separately the capital producing sectors within agriculture, but this would be highly unrealistic besides involving some very drastic and arbitrary assumptions. Failing this solution, it seems necessary to accept the fact that the agricultural sector(s) will include inputs directed to two purposes; some of the inputs will be producing output which moves out of the sector — this is on a par with other industrial sectors in the matrix; other inputs will be producing capital goods which are themselves to be used in the process of future agricultural production — this has few parallels elsewhere in the matrix. The input coefficients will be distorted by the extent of the production for capital. If the proportion of production for capital to production for output remained constant, the distortion of input coefficients could be accepted, and would be consistent with a given constant percentage increase in output in subsequent periods. In fact, the proportion changes somewhat over time, and therefore one must conclude that the distortion of input

¹⁵ The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Japan has devoted some effort to solving the specific problems of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries encountered in setting up an inter-industry matrix for Japan.

¹⁶ This has considerable bearing on the problem of phasing in relation to overcoming bottlenecks.

coefficients in agriculture will affect the validity of the results of the analysis.

A third important point is that the problems of aggregation in agriculture, though no different, are much more difficult than in industry. *Prima facie*, it would seem more desirable to have a sector breakdown by commodities rather than by types of enterprise. The objection to an enterprise classification is that, for instance, livestock farms may produce small amounts of crops, and *vice versa*. Within the total volume of output of livestock farms, there is room for a good deal of change in composition, and the same is true on the input side. Thus, it seems clear that if sectors are defined by types of farming, it is not possible to make the characteristic assumption that input coefficients are uniquely defined. However, a sector breakdown by commodities is equally vulnerable. It is well known that the majority of agricultural commodities are produced in conditions of joint production; that many different combinations of commodities are to be found; and that there is great variation in the degree of specificity with which inputs can be allocated to individual commodities. This means that there is no firm basis for the distribution of inputs by commodity sectors, and consequently one concludes that the input coefficients here also are not uniquely defined.

Fourthly, another difficulty appears when attention is turned to the way in which an expansion of output takes place in the agricultural industry. In agriculture, expansion, even in the short run, means almost necessarily a change in the input coefficients. This is a result of the numerous types of farm enterprise and of the very great number of individual farms, in relation to total output, with wide variations in the level of efficiency in the use of inputs. It is a common feature of agriculture that expansion, both of output and of inputs, takes place unevenly among the various types of farms and at the various levels of efficiency. Both the average composition of inputs and the average

composition of output will change and thus input coefficients are not stable as expansion takes place. This is true, even if it is assumed that expansion will not cause a change in the productive set-up of individual farms, but this assumption is not justifiable. Expansion on individual farms takes place as a result either of changes in the system of farm organization, or by changes in the level of use and combination of input factors in given farm enterprises — as in intensity of feeding cows or pigs, or in applying fertilizers to crops. Because of the tendencies toward diminishing returns, these will mean shifts in the coefficients. These changes, taking all farms together, will almost always mean a change in the characteristic input coefficients of the agricultural sector. All this is merely to say that the assumption of fixed coefficients in agriculture is completely untenable, and the prediction of new coefficients as output changes will be a very long and difficult process, depending on farm budgeting and farm management analyses.

These are some of the more obvious points of difficulty in applying input-output work to the agricultural sector. It is not suggested that there are no solutions, but certainly less work has been done here than in other sectors. Even for the rest of the economy, it is clear that the subject is controversial and still in an experimental stage; the most that can be said is that for certain countries some applications of the technique appear to have given reasonably satisfactory results. As regards agriculture, it seems possible to conclude that at present input-output work is unrealistic concerning the conditions of growth of agriculture itself, but it may be helpful in estimating the availability of commodities entering into agricultural production and the requirements for commodities produced by agriculture which are generated in other sectors of the economy.

These factors may be expected to change as the economy grows and here input-output analysis could, if successful, play a useful though indirect role in development planning for agriculture.

WHEAT

The United States Wheat Crop

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates the winter wheat crop to be harvested in 1956 at 19.5 million metric tons. This estimate, the first to be released since the winter, is based on the condition of the crop on 1 April and assumes normal conditions for the remainder of the season. About 18 percent of the 18.3 million hectares planted last autumn have been abandoned or diverted to other uses, a reduction rather smaller than last year's, but still more than average.

As estimated at present, the winter wheat crop would be 2 percent larger than that harvested in 1955. Assuming that yields of the spring wheat crop are also average and that the area will be 5.9 million hectares, as indicated in last month's report on farmers' planting intentions, the total wheat output of the year might reach about 24.5 million tons, or a little less than the 25.5 million tons of 1955. At this stage, however, such an estimate can only be regarded as a very tentative indication and the final outturn may deviate considerably from the April estimate.

Wheat Exports to the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe

There are indications that substantial quantities of wheat are to be purchased by the U.S.S.R. and Eastern European countries this year. It was announced at the end of February that Canada and the U.S.S.R. had signed a three-year trade agreement for the sale by Canada of between 1.2 and 1.5 million metric tons, to be supplied in three annual instalments of 400,000 to 500,000 tons. It is also reported that Czechoslovakia would purchase from Canada 100,000 to 330,000 tons to be shipped by 31 July. According to various reports, Poland bought from Canada, earlier this year, from 100,000 and 350,000 tons of wheat of lower grades. Hungary is said to have placed orders for 150,000 tons and Eastern Germany is reported to be buying approximately 80,000 tons. Poland has also purchased about 50,000 tons of wheat from Australia.

Canada's exports of wheat in the current season have so far been somewhat below the quantities shipped in 1954/55, but if a substantial part of the sales to the East are shipped this season, the total figure should equal that of last year. These transactions have enabled Canada to dispose of fairly large amounts of its supplies of lower grade

wheats. In fact, the price spread between No. 1 Northern and lower grades, which had widened considerably during the latter part of 1955, has recently been narrowed.

It is uncertain whether the large quantity to be taken by the Soviet Union represents a real deficit in current supplies or whether it is required to fulfil commitments towards other countries (e.g., Finland and Norway). Part of the Canadian wheat is apparently to be shipped to Vladivostok, suggesting that the problem of transportation in supplying the eastern territories may have been a consideration.

However, the quantities reported are so large as to indicate that the U.S.S.R./Eastern Europe region will be a net importer of wheat this year. This is in contrast with the two previous years (1953/54 and 1954/55) when approximately 900,000 tons appear to have been exported annually.

International Wheat Agreement

The United Nations Wheat Conference agreed, at its final meeting in London on 25 April, to open for signature a new International Wheat Agreement which is to come into force on 1 August 1956 for a duration of three years.

The new Agreement provides for a price range of \$1.50 minimum and \$2.00 maximum for No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat, in bulk, in store Fort William/Port Arthur.

The guaranteed quantities inscribed in the Agreement by six exporting countries and forty-four importing countries total 8,244,000 metric tons. This excludes quantities covered in bilateral agreements which at present exist between certain importing countries and Argentina; and negotiations are proceeding in each case between the countries concerned with a view to bringing these quantities within the scope of the Agreement as soon as possible.

The new Agreement differs from the present one in that it includes some amendments, but these are mainly of technical interest. However, new provisions enable the International Wheat Council to study any aspect of the world wheat situation and to sponsor exchanges of information and inter-governmental consultations. These powers provide for co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other inter-governmental organizations and with governments which are not party to the Agreement.

The Conference also passed a resolution requesting the Government of the United States to arrange for the Agreement to be open for signature in Washington until 18 May 1956. The Agreement provides for ratification by governments not later than 16 July 1956; but a notification by a signatory

government to the Government of the United States by that date of the intention to accept the Agreement, followed by deposit of an instrument of acceptance not later than 1 December 1956, is deemed to constitute acceptance by 16 July for the purpose of bringing the Agreement into force.

CACAO

Production and Prices

The world cacao economy has been in a profoundly disturbed condition. Price fluctuations have been greater than for all other major food commodities. Between 1946 and 1953, it was already clear that the shortage of supplies of cacao beans and the relatively high prices would lead to long-term developments harmful both to producers and consumers. Since 1953, the situation has become critical, inadequate supplies resulting in inordinately high prices and disturbing fluctuations, and ultimately in a precipitous fall in consumption and prices. Although the current cacao crop will be only slightly (1-2 percent) higher than the crops of 1950 and 1951, prices are now about 23 U.S. cents a pound, as compared with an average of 34 cents during those two years - notwithstanding the growth of population and income in all the major consuming countries.

In 1953/54 a decline in production stimulated an enormous price rise. The steady growth of population and income, as well as other factors, continued to stimulate consumer demand, and this was not offset for many months by an increase in retail prices, as these do not normally reflect for some time the price of cacao beans. Information about a probable shortage of supply led to a scramble among manufacturers, fearing that they would find themselves short of cacao. The market was also affected by a number of other short-term factors, including - as is inevitable under such circumstances - more than the usual amount of speculative activity. However, actual production was only 20,000 tons (2.5 percent) less than the previous year - 744,000 tons, as compared with 763,000 in 1952/53 and with an average of 731,000 during the preceding five years. But, owing to uneven distribution of supplies, lack of reliable information, uncertainty and speculation, prices continued to rise to unprecedented heights.

The advance in prices of cacao beans created difficult problems for manufacturers. To change prices or composition of the finished product is extremely difficult. Eventually, however, retail prices began to advance. In view of the inevitable time lag, the effects of the price increase on

consumer demand did not become evident until the end of 1954 or the beginning of 1955. Moreover, various economies in the utilization of cacao beans had been developed during the period of high prices, and these were maintained and indeed extended. More important still, in some of the largest consuming countries, and especially in the United States, which had absorbed 33 percent of world supplies, economies in the use of cacao products had resulted in various deteriorations in quality which had far-reaching adverse effects on consumer demand.

During 1954/55 the cacao crop was above average. But the increased production would not have had, by itself, such great price effects. The important thing is that the increase - within the normal range of year-to-year fluctuations - came on top of all those other developments that were steadily reducing demand for beans. Changes in manufacturing formulas enabled manufacturers to produce a given quantity of products with 10-20 percent less cacao beans. The use of substitutes contributed only a small fraction of the economies. Far more important, at least so far, was the stimulation of consumer taste for confectionery products in which materials other than cacao constitute a higher percentage. The bakery, milk, and ice cream industries began to produce goods with much less cacao ingredients. In Germany, for example, the production of confectionery prod-

Table 1. - Cacao Beans: Production and Wholesale Prices (New York), Prewar and 1946-56

Years	Production ¹	Wholesale price, yearly averages	Spot Accra, N. Y., monthly averages	
			Low	High
	1 000 m.t.	.... U. S. cents per pound		
1934-38 average.....	748	6.1	—	—
1946.....	643	11.6	8.9	24.5
1947.....	674	35.0	25.9	51.0
1948.....	626	39.9	31.7	44.6
1949.....	762	21.5	18.5	26.6
1950.....	777	32.1	22.8	42.0
1951.....	793	35.6	29.5	38.4
1952.....	699	35.6	31.0	38.4
1953.....	763	37.1	30.0	46.8
1954.....	744	57.7	47.1	68.9
1955.....	815	37.4	31.8	48.8
1956.....	795	—	23.0	29.3

¹ Crop years ending the year shown. — ² 3 April 1956. — ³ January 1956.

ucts advanced from 130,000 tons in 1954 to 144,000 in 1955, notwithstanding the rise in consumer prices; but there was no corresponding rise in utilization of cacao. The same thing happened in all other important consuming countries. At the same time, in many countries there was a decline in volume owing to price (e.g., the United Kingdom, where production of chocolate products declined from 280,000 to 260,000 tons). Significantly the relation of chocolate to sugar confectionery has declined steadily, from 48:52 in 1952 to 43:57 in 1955.

Consumption

Another development took place which profoundly affected demand. In many countries, inferior products, resulting in part from the use of substitute materials, were released on the market. The effects on demand for this commodity in which taste, flavor, and quality are of uppermost importance, were great. Finally, in many places, food industries which had begun to extend the use of cocoa as a flavoring agent, reversed their policies.

The effects of all these tendencies can be seen in United States consumption statistics. Notwithstanding the steady rise in income, United States consumption of cacao beans in 1955 was about 25 percent lower than in 1938-41. It has declined almost every year since 1950. At the 1949/50 level of consumption, United States requirements in 1955 would have been higher by 75,000 tons than actual consumption. At the prewar level of consumption, requirements in 1956 would be 340,000 tons (without allowing for any increase owing to great income changes).

It must be realized, finally, that the unpromising outlook for increasing production in the future is prolonging and deepening the current price slump. In many countries, the policy of the cacao beans processing industry continues to be one of extreme caution with regard to market expansion. The experiences of the past few years have been costly to many manufacturers, and in some important consuming countries there seems to have emerged a general policy to concentrate on stock rebuilding and to delay too rapid an expansion of consumption. New uses are not being stimulated and new markets, which are potentially very large,

Table 2. — United States Imports and Consumption of Cacao Beans, Total and per Caput, and Grindings, 1949-55

Years	Net imports of beans	Net trade of products	Consumption	Per Caput consumption	Cacao beans grindings by manufacturers
	.... Thousand metric tons ....			.. Kg. ..	Thousand m. tons
1949	280.5	3.1	266.8	1.79	
1950	269.9	17.7	303.3	2.00	
1951	250.2	17.2	264.9	1.72	
1952	238.8	17.1	260.0	1.66	
1953	239.8	28.4	267.1	1.67	238.6
1954	217.1	34.6	249.3	1.53	196.9
1955	213.8	40.9	242.1	1.46	190.4

owing to great changes in income, are not being effectively developed and exploited. In contrast to sugar, the per caput consumption of which has increased 50-100 percent in Latin America, Africa, and the Near East, there has been a decline in per caput cacao consumption.

Nor can it be said that the paradox of low prices owing to inadequate supplies comes as a surprise. Already in 1952¹ it was pointed out that: "there is real danger of (1) synthetic substitutes being used increasingly to replace cocoa powder and cocoa butter, and (2) that the taste for chocolate products for mass consumption will decline." Again in 1953 it was realized that: "It appears certain that if the present relative shortage of supplies and the resulting high prices of cocoa continue for a number of years, the technical development of substitutes, the growing habit of consuming larger amounts of non-chocolate confectionery, and the reluctance of manufacturers to maintain the usual sales-promotion expenditure, would jointly exercise a significant and adverse effect on the long-term trend of demand for cocoa. It seems, therefore, that, apart from the rates of growth of population and income per head, the outlook for cocoa largely depends on the possibility of raising present levels of production and improving its efficiency,"² and unless this is done, "the result will be a declining industry, certainly relatively, and perhaps even in absolute terms."³

¹ *The Cocoa Situation and Outlook*, CCP 52/25, p. 7.

² *Cocoa*, CCP 53/7, p. 8.

³ *Cocoa*, CCP 53/7, p. 2.

TOBACCO

The world tobacco market remains rather stable, though tobacco surpluses in the United States have reached a record high level in the 1955/56 season. World production, trade, and consumption expanded in 1955, and production and consumption are expected to continue upwards in 1956. No price decrease is expected in spite of surplus stocks.

Acreage and marketing controls for various leaf types will assure in the long run the necessary adjustment of supply to demand, and until adjustments of production take place, stabilization purchases or loan arrangements financed by governments are frequently used as a means of providing equilibrium. However, the price stabilization meas-

Table 3. — Tobacco Production and Exports of Major Exporting Countries

Country	Production				Exports			
	Farm sales weight				Declared weight			
	1948-52 avg.	1953	1954	1955	1948-52 avg.	1953	1954	1955
..... Thousand metric tons								
United States.....	958	934	1 018	1 023	210	234	206	244
Canada.....	62	63	84	61	12	13	14	22
Brazil.....	113	132	147	141	30	24	28	...
Cuba.....	* 36	* 30	* 47	* 43	14	16	19	13
Colombia.....	* 22	* 25	* 25	* 25	4	5	5	4
Dominican Republic.....	* 20	* 19	* 20	* 20	16	9	12	...
India.....	247	272	260	*264	43	31	32	39
Indonesia { Farms.....	20	* 69	* 80	* 75	10	13	19	13
{ Estates.....	8	11	* 16	* 16		12	9	...
Philippines.....	22	27	30	37	6	12	9	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland Fed. of.....	62	69	74	71	50	53	60	56
Turkey.....	85	118	98	117	59	72	64	60
Greece.....	49	62	67	81	29	49	53	55
Yugoslavia.....	24	30	29	33	11	6	7	...
TOTAL.....	1 728	1 881	1 995	2 007	494	537	528	560

* Estimate.

ures applied in a number of countries tend towards a relatively high level of tobacco prices, stimulating increases in yields and area where possible.

Production and exports in major exporting countries during 1955, with comparisons for previous years, are shown in Table 3.

The principal cigarette tobaccos, flue-cured Virginia, Burley, and Oriental, account for more than 50 percent of world production, against 33 percent in prewar years. In the United States, output of flue-cured leaf in 1955 increased about 13 percent over 1954; decreases in Canadian and Indian outputs were compensated by the rapid increase in Japanese and Philippine production. Japan now ranks third among world producers of flue-cured leaf, coming only after the United States and China.

The average tobacco production in Japan during 1948-52 was 90,000 tons; output in 1955 reached 133,000 tons, of which flue-cured accounted for 70 percent. Pakistan also has expanded its tobacco production rapidly and the 1955 output at 96,000 tons exceeded the 1948-50 average by 26,000 tons, but the flue-cured Virginia type is still of minor importance. Indonesia and the Philippines, which in recent years were important outlets for United States flue-cured leaf, are rapidly expanding domestic output of that type.

The United States Burley tobacco production in 1955 was about 30 percent below that of the previous year and the lowest since 1943 owing to more severe area restrictions. Production of Burley tobacco in other countries accounted for only some 15 percent of world total, but output is increasing, especially in Western Germany, Spain, Italy, and Japan.

Production of the small leaf, oriental type, continued its upward trend in 1955 with a 15 per-

cent increase over 1954. The largest increase was in Turkey and Greece, the two main suppliers of this leaf type. Output of cigar tobaccos in the principal supplying countries was generally lower in 1955 than in 1954, Colombia being the main exception. Italian experiments with Sumatra wrapper type are reported to be successful, and commercial production may develop for exports.

Stocks and Prices

Stocks of all domestic leaf in the United States on 1 January 1956 reached 2,260,000 tons (farm sales weight) against 2,073,000 tons on the same date in 1955. Government-financed stocks were 530,700 tons against 354,700 tons a year earlier. Canadian stocks were 78,656 tons against 76,477 tons (dry weight) at the beginning of 1955. Stocks of Cuban tobacco held by the Tobacco Stabilization Fund had been reduced to 13,000 tons at the end of 1955. Carry-overs of oriental tobacco from previous harvests are insignificant in spite of the steady increase in output. Importing countries are believed to have increased their holdings of raw tobacco during 1955. The United Kingdom stocks at the end of 1955 were 229,400 tons (dry weight), an increase of 17,000 tons from the end of 1954 and the largest end-of-year stocks since the war.

The United States carry-over of flue-cured leaf at the end of the season (1 July 1956) is officially estimated to be 11 percent above last year's, whereas stocks of Burley tobacco at the end of the season (1 October) may be 3-4 percent lower.

Prices at the United States auctions of flue-cured leaf of the 1955 harvest averaged 52.8 cents per pound, practically the same as in the two previous seasons in spite of larger supplies. However, 20 percent of the crop was placed under

Table 4. — Tobacco Prices

Year	Flue-cured			Oriental leaf		
	Prices paid to growers			Export unit value	Export unit value	
	U.S.A.	Canada	S. Rhodesia	U.S.A.	Turkey	Greece
	..... U.S. dollars per kilogram					
1946-50.....	1.06	0.90	1.05	1.18	1.38	1.89
1951.....	1.16	0.97	0.88	1.42	1.15	1.24
1952.....	1.11	0.92	1.10	1.39	1.08	1.25
1953.....	1.16	0.96	1.03	1.48	1.18	1.08
1954.....	1.16	0.93	0.99	1.52	1.34	1.18
1955.....	1.16	1.02	1.05	1.48	1.46	1.40

government loans, against 10 percent of the 1954 crop. Prices of Burley tobacco averaged 58.6 cents, a record high level, owing to good quality and reduced output. The 1955 sales of the flue-cured crop in Canada brought an average price of 46.5 cents per pound, as against 43.2 cents in 1954. Flue-cured tobacco at the Southern Rhodesian auctions in 1955 averaged 40.46 pence per pound, against 38.35 pence in 1954; during the first weeks of the 1956 sales, which opened on 13 March, prices have been 20 percent lower than during the same weeks of 1955 and farmers have withdrawn tobacco expecting firmer prices later in the season. Four weeks after the opening, the Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board suspended the auctions, and negotiations were opened with the United Kingdom Board of Trade (Tobacco Advisory Board). Under the present agreement, the British manufacturers have committed themselves to buy up to 38,000 tons if price and quality are satisfactory. It is believed that the manufacturers have been less satisfied with the quality of the middle grades of Rhodesian tobacco. Auctions were resumed at the end of April. Average unit value of United States exports of flue-cured leaf in 1955 was \$1.48 per kilogram, against \$1.52 in 1954. Greek export unit values in 1955, in U.S. dollars per kilogram, were 1.40 against 1.18 in 1954. In view of the increase in the 1955 output, the Greek Government announced in early April 1956 a purchase of about 10,000 tons which will only later be offered for export. Turkish export unit values reached \$1.46 per kilogram in 1955 against \$1.34 in 1954. The Turkish Government has introduced a subsidy of 0.25 Turkish pound (about 9 U.S. cents) per kilogram for all tobacco sold by producers in the current season.

Trade

The large increase in tobacco trade during 1955 was mainly a result of larger exports from the United States and Canada. Exports from the United States, at 244,300 tons (dry weight), were the largest in volume since 1946 and a record in value at 356 million dollars.

United States exports to its two principal markets, the United Kingdom and Western Germany, increased by 22 and 36 percent respectively over those of 1954, and together these countries accounted for 45 percent of all United States leaf exports. Other expanding markets were Scandinavia, Belgium, Australia, the Philippines, Japan, and Egypt, whereas the Netherlands, France, and Switzerland took less than in 1954. Of total United States exports, about 20,000 tons were shipped against payment in local currency. The United Kingdom, Japan, Finland, Italy, Thailand, and Pakistan were the principal countries benefitting from this special export arrangement. Agreements with other countries for exports paid in local currencies have been announced for a similar quantity in early 1956. Nevertheless, United States exports in 1956 are expected to be 5-10 percent lower than in 1955, but still above average.

Exports from Canada to the United Kingdom in 1955 increased by 61 percent, but other Commonwealth countries shipped slightly less than in 1954. Of total United Kingdom imports, 43.5 percent came from Commonwealth countries. The previously applied dollar allocation system for imports into the United Kingdom was abandoned as from the 1954/55 season, as manufacturers undertook to ensure that dollar area tobacco will not exceed 61 percent of total light tobacco used in manufacture for the domestic market.

Greek exports in 1955 rose to 55,000 tons, at a value of 77 million U.S. dollars. Western Germany and the Netherlands took respectively 18,900 and 10,400 tons against 17,200 and 6,500 tons in 1954. Total exports to other markets remained of the level of 1954, as increased exports to Western Europe compensated for some decrease in exports to Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. Turkey exported in 1955 60,000 tons, 4,000 tons less than in 1954, but value increased by about 2 million dollars, to reach a total amount of 88 million dollars. Turkish shipments to the United States decreased by nearly 40 percent but Western Germany and some Eastern European countries bought larger quantities.

Greece as well as Turkey expect to maintain or further expand their exports in spite of the increase in prices last year, which only partly restores the traditional price relation to other cigarette tobaccos. It is difficult to predict the manufacturers' reaction to this price development, especially in the German market which is of particular importance as an outlet for oriental leaf. Oriental leaf accounted for about 50 percent of all tobacco used by German cigarette manufacturers in 1955. It is used in production of cigarettes of straight oriental type as well as blended types. The switch towards

consumption of oriental cigarettes has been very rapid in Germany in the last few years, but sales of this type increased less in 1955 than in previous years. The general increase in German cigarette consumption in 1955, however, was 14.3 percent against 9.5 percent in 1954, and even if the proportion of oriental type cigarettes should remain relatively constant in the future, the general expansion of cigarette production will increase the demand for oriental leaf too. On the other hand, the percentage of this type used in blending may depend on price relations between oriental and other cigarette tobaccos. The current prices paid for oriental leaf from Greece and Turkey may stimulate competition from Yugoslavia and Bulgaria in the German market.

Another factor which may affect demand for oriental leaf as well as other leaf types is the rapid increase in production of filter-tip cigarettes. In Western Germany, factory sales of this type in December 1955 were 14.3 percent of total sales, against 6.4 percent in December 1954, and filter cigarettes are becoming popular in other countries too. Experience from the United States shows that manufacturers prefer the most aromatic leaf types for filter-tip cigarettes. Some oriental types are highly aromatic, other are more neutral in flavor. Various producing regions may thus be affected differently by this shift in demand.

Consumption

Consumption of cigarettes continues to increase in practically all countries, including the United States where cigarette consumption had weakened in 1953 and 1954. The United States tax-paid consumption in 1955 increased by 3.6 percent and total cigarette output by 2.66 percent, as overseas shipments for troops decreased and commercial exports of cigarettes, 2 percent less than in 1954, were the lowest since 1950. The total quantity of leaf used by cigarette manufacturers did not increase in 1955 as new methods of production have brought a fuller utilization of raw materials permitting a larger number of cigarettes to be made from a given quantity of unstemmed weight tobacco. Increased output of filter-tip cigarettes, other than king-size, may also account for the relative decrease in the use of raw tobacco per cigarette.

Canadian cigarette consumption in 1955 was 11.1 percent above that of 1954 and data for consumption or production in most European countries also suggest a steady increase. Germany and Austria expanded cigarette consumption by 14.3 and 13.2 percent respectively, Belgium by 4.7, the Netherlands and Italy by 3.9, and the United Kingdom by 3.5 percent. There are indications of a similar trend in Asia and South America where a number of new factories are being established in countries which in the past have been importers of cigarettes.

It is of interest to note that cigar consumption, too, increased in 1955 in the United States, Canada, Western Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Belgium. The rate of expansion ranged from 2.4 percent in the United States to 7 percent in Belgium.

Outlook

The general economic situation is favorable for further expansion in tobacco consumption in 1956. The increased duty on leaf tobacco in the United Kingdom from April 1956, which will increase the price of a packet of 20 cigarettes by 2 pence, may affect sales unfavorably as tobacco taxes already were comparatively high in that country.

The United States output of flue-cured leaf is expected to diminish in 1956 as the restricted plantings are 11 percent lower than in 1955. Output of Burley tobacco may be slightly larger than in 1955, as the cut in area quotas, announced in December 1955, has been cancelled by special legislation in March 1956. The carry-over from the 1955/56 crop year together with the 1956 harvest are likely to bring a further increase in total leaf supplies in the United States.

Leaf harvest in the first half of 1956, principally in the Southern Hemisphere, is expected to be 8.6 percent larger than in 1956. Forecasts of production in Southern Rhodesia, India, Indonesia, and the Philippines show major increases. Canadian acreage for harvest in the fall of 1956 is expected to increase more than 20 percent and production is likely to increase even more as yields in 1955 were low.

United States exports may be affected by the 30 percent increase of import duties in the Philippines from the beginning of 1956; the rate is now 60 U.S. cents per pound of unstemmed leaf.

STOCKS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1956

World stocks of dairy products in the first quarter of 1956 were less than those of the same period of 1955, mainly owing to large reductions in United States government holdings of butter and dried skim milk. In the period January 1952-February 1956, the United States Government acquired, under the price support program, more than 400,000 tons of butter, 335,000 tons of cheese, and 883,000 tons of dried skim milk. Support purchases of butter and cheese were largest in 1953, and those of dried skim milk in 1954. Owing to strong efforts to dispose of accumulated stocks, holdings of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) have been decreasing steadily since the summer of 1954. By the end of March 1956, available supplies of butter and dried skim milk of CCC were negligible, while cheese holdings, though lower than the year before, were still 110,000 tons. Private stocks, on the other hand, increased in 1955 and it appears that this trend continued in the first quarter of this year.

Table 5. — United States: Available Butter and Cheese Supplies of the Commodity Credit Corporation, at Specified Dates in 1953-56

Date	Butter	Cheese
..... Thousand metric tons		
31 March 1953	56	34
3 July 1953	117	83
31 March 1954	163	177
30 June 1954	200	187
31 March 1955	107	149
30 June 1955	77	120
29 February 1956	15	109

Milk production in the United States is expected to reach a new record in the current year. During the period October 1955-February 1956, support purchases of butter, cheese, and dried skim milk were considerably larger than the year before, and it seems likely that 1956 support purchases will exceed the corresponding 1955 figures. However, continued strong endeavors to dispose of government stocks may succeed in keeping them below last year's levels.

In Canada, where butter stocks have been rising during recent years, 1955 production again exceeded domestic consumption and exports; consequently, stocks at the beginning of the current year were at their highest recorded level. The major part of butter stocks in Canada is owned by the government, which has been buying butter under the existing price support program for a number of years. Cheese stocks were lower than

in 1955, since larger domestic consumption coincided with a decline in production.

In Europe, butter stocks at the end of 1955 were below the preceding year's levels in a number of countries. The decline was caused by reduced output and sustained demand, with the consequent drawing on stocks.

Table 6. — Stocks of Butter in Selected Countries, First Quarter 1956 with Comparisons

Country	Date	1953	1954	1955	1956
... Thousand metric tons ...					
Germany, Western	1.II	3.8	8.1	5.1	0.3
Ireland, Rep. of	1.I	7.1	9.9	10.5	9.3
Netherlands	10.III	0.4	0.1	0.5	—
Norway	31.I	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Sweden	1.I	4.1	4.1	3.4	6.9
Switzerland	29.II	1.4	2.1	1.5	2.0
United Kingdom	30.III	...	34.0	33.1	37.6
Canada	1.III	15.3	23.0	31.3	34.1
United States	29.II	45.2	138.0	142.7	44.5
Argentina ¹	1.XII	4.2	4.1	5.3	3.4
Union of South Africa ²	31.X	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.7
Australia	3.III	24.8	23.1	25.2	33.7
New Zealand	29.II	32.1	28.7	39.3	40.1

NOTE: Germany, Western: government holdings and other stocks above the normal level. — Ireland, Norway, Sweden: factory stocks. — Netherlands: holdings of the price-support agency (I.V.Z.). — Switzerland: stocks held by "Butyra" (central butter supply agency), factories, and wholesalers. — United Kingdom, United States: cold storage holdings; United States data include government stocks as reported in Cold-Storage Reports. — Canada: in factories, cold stores, and in transit. — Argentina: stocks held by factories, wholesalers, and exporters. — Union of South Africa, New Zealand: in factories and cold stores. — Australia: in registered cold stores.

¹ 1 April. — ² Years 1952-55.

Cold storage holdings in the United Kingdom at the end of 1955, amounting to 9,000 tons, were less than half the quantity held in store the year before; but since then stocks have grown mainly owing to larger imports. By the end of March, 38,000 tons, or 14 percent more than at the corresponding date of 1955, had been accumulated. Stocks in Western Germany in January and February 1956 were at their lowest levels within recent years. The Netherlands entered 1956 with total butter stocks of 1,800 tons against 4,400 tons in 1955; the price support agency (I.V.Z.) holdings, which were disposed of entirely by mid-March, are included in these figures. Sweden, at the end of 1955, was the only European country where butter stocks substantially exceeded the corresponding 1954 figure, owing to reductions in domestic consumption and exports.

Provided weather conditions will be favorable to milk production, European butter output in 1956 is expected to be larger than last year. Consequently, stocks will grow also, but on the

Table 7. — Stocks of Cheese in Selected Countries, First Quarter 1956 with Comparisons

Country	Date	1953	1954	1955	1956
... Thousand metric tons ...					
Denmark	1.III	14.0	10.5	8.5	11.2
Netherlands	10.III	—	1.0	—	—
Norway	31.I	3.9	2.9	3.9	4.4
Switzerland	29.II	8.4	13.8	10.8	13.1
Canada	1.III	13.9	11.8	16.7	14.3
United States	29.II	99.1	192.6	226.7	210.5
Argentina ¹	1.XII	21.6	17.2	11.2	17.8
Union of South Africa ¹	31.X	1.5	2.0	2.6	1.9
Australia	3.III	3.8	4.0	3.4	4.8
New Zealand	29.II	26.7	23.1	35.6	30.5

NOTE: Denmark, Norway: factory stocks. — Netherlands: holdings of the price-support agency (I.V.Z.). — Switzerland: stocks held by the Kaese-Union. — Canada: in factories, cold stores, and in transit. — United States: cold storage holdings; includes government stocks as reported in *Cold-Storage Reports*. — Argentina: stocks held by factories, wholesalers, and exporters. — Union of South Africa, New Zealand: in factories and cold stores. — Australia: in registered cold stores.

¹Years 1952-55.

whole, it is unlikely that they will increase much above normal levels.

Cheese stocks in the major European exporting countries in the first quarter of 1956 were larger than they had been at the same time last year. In Denmark, the growth of cheese stocks was due to increased production and reduced exports in 1955. In the Netherlands, stocks are estimated to have been larger than in the first quarter of 1955; as prices were above support levels, no purchases for price support have been made during 1955 and the first quarter of this year. In Italy, with the financial assistance of the Government, a program of price-stabilization storage for cheese was adopted recently to reduce the pressure exerted on

the market by the large stocks held by the trade, stocks which appear to have grown substantially during 1955.

In Australia, butter stocks at the beginning of this year were lower than last year owing to heavy exports during 1955, while cheese stocks were smaller because of a decline in production. In February, stocks of both butter and cheese rose considerably above the 1955 level owing to the dock strike, but it is estimated that they decreased again during March. A decline in production was largely responsible for reduced cheese stocks in New Zealand.

Table 8. — Stocks of Preserved Milk in the United States, Canada, and the Netherlands — First Quarter 1956 with Comparisons

Country and commodity	Date	1953	1954	1955	1956
... Thousand metric tons ...					
UNITED STATES					
Manufacturers' stocks					
Condensed and evaporated whole milk	28.II	123.9	60.1	49.7	53.9
Dried whole milk	28.II	5.8	3.9	3.0	4.0
Dried skim milk (human food)	28.II	58.5	40.2	27.7	37.1
Government holdings (available supplies of the Commodity Credit Corporation)					
Dried skim milk	28.II	176.8	1271.6	139.1	5.1
CANADA					
Manufacturers' stocks					
Condensed and evaporated whole milk	1.III	14.9	10.3	9.3	11.0
Dried whole milk	1.III	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.9
Dried skim milk	1.III	6.6	4.5	2.8	5.0
NETHERLANDS					
Holdings of the price-support agency (I.V.Z.)					
Dried skim milk	10.III	—	6.7	2.3	4.4

¹31 March.

ERRATUM

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, Vol. V, No. 4, page 4, "Prices - In International Trade," line 20, read "£ 36 per ton, f.o.b." instead of "£ 32 per ton, f.o.b."

Statistical Tables

SPECIAL FEATURE - INFORMATION SPÉCIALE - INFORMACIONES ESPECIALES

Table 1. - Livestock numbers
Summary of continental and world totals¹

Tableau 1. - Effectifs du bétail
Résumé des totaux continentaux et mondiaux¹

Continent	Cattle - Bovins				Pigs - Porcins				Sheep - Ovins				
	Prewar	1948-52	1954	1955	Prewar	1948-52	1954	1955	Prewar	1948-52	1954	1955	
Millions													
Europe	103	99	107	108	80	70	87	92	133	119	132	134	
U.S.S.R.	60	*55	63	65	32	26	48	51	*63	*79	*115	*118	
North and Central America	95	114	133	134	64	76	63	69	60	39	39	39	
South America	107	135	144	148	30	35	44	47	97	124	132	133	
Asia	228	227	247	249	85	85	92	93	142	130	143	144	
Africa	83	95	100	101	3	4	4	4	109	119	131	131	
Oceania	18	20	22	22	2	2	2	2	140	145	165	170	
World	694	745	816	827	296	298	340	358	744	755	857	869	
Excl. U.S.S.R.	634	690	753	762	264	272	292	307	681	676	742	751	
Continent	Goats - Caprins				Buffaloes - Buffles				Camels - Chameaux				
	Prewar	1948-52	1954	1955	Prewar	1948-52	1954	1955	Prewar	1948-52	1954	1955	
Millions													
Europe	25	24	23	23	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	
U.S.S.R.	*13	*17	*21	*27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
North and Central America	12	12	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South America	16	20	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asia	128	121	135	137	74	72	76	77	3	3	3	3	
Africa	67	85	92	93	1	2	2	2	5	6	7	6	
Oceania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
World	261	279	306	315	76	75	79	80	8	9	10	9	
Excl. U.S.S.R.	248	262	285	288	76	75	79	80	8	9	10	9	
Continent	Horses - Chevaux				Mules - Mulets				Asses - Anes				
	Prewar	1948-52	1954	1955	Prewar	1948-52	1954	1955	Prewar	1948-52	1954	1955	
Millions													
Europe	20	17	16	16	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	
U.S.S.R.	20	13	16	*18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
North and Central America	18	11	9	9	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	
South America	18	18	18	19	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	
Asia	14	11	12	12	5	4	5	5	16	17	17	17	
Africa	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	8	9	9	9	
Oceania	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
World	95	74	75	78	18	16	16	16	33	35	35	36	
Excl. U.S.S.R.	75	61	59	60	18	16	16	16	33	35	35	36	
Continent	Total livestock units ² - Unités, tout bétail ²				Livestock units - Unités, bétail								
					Per caput		Per hectare ³						
	Prewar	1948-52	1954	1955	Prewar	1948-52	1954	1955	Prewar	1948-52 ²	1954 ²	1948-52	1954
Millions													
Europe	138	129	139	140	14.7	13.5	13.3	13.2	0.37	0.33	0.34	0.55	0.59
U.S.S.R.	81	72	90	95	8.7	7.5	8.6	9.0	0.44	0.35	0.42	0.21	0.26
North and Central America	121	128	138	140	12.9	13.3	13.2	13.2	0.68	0.59	0.59	0.21	0.22
South America	128	153	163	168	13.7	16.0	15.6	15.8	1.52	1.39	1.35	0.39	0.41
Asia	335	328	354	357	35.8	34.2	33.9	33.6	0.29	0.26	0.27	0.38	0.42
Africa	103	118	125	125	11.0	12.3	12.0	11.8	0.61	0.58	0.58	0.14	0.14
Oceania	30	31	35	36	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	2.75	2.38	2.45	0.08	0.09
World	936	959	1 044	1 061	100	100	100	100	0.44	0.40	0.41	0.26	0.28
Excl. U.S.S.R.	855	887	954	966	91.3	92.5	91.4	91.0	0.44	0.40	0.41	0.26	0.28
Continent	Total, livestock units ² - Unités, tout bétail ²				Productive animal units ² - Unités, bétail de rente ²				Draft animal units ² - Unités, bétail de travail ²				
	1948-52	1954	1955		1948-52	1954	1955		1948-52	1954	1955		
Base: Prewar = 100													
Europe	93	101	101		95	104	105		88	84		84	
U.S.S.R.	89	111	117		97	121	126		65	80		90	
North and Central America	106	114	116		116	129	131		68	56		56	
South America	120	127	131		124	134	137		100	100		108	
Asia	98	106	107		99	108	109		95	101		101	
Africa	115	121	121		114	121	122		117	122		117	
Oceania	103	117	120		107	121	125		50	50		50	
World	102	112	113		106	117	119		91	93		95	
Excl. U.S.S.R.	104	112	113		107	117	118		93	95		96	

NOTE: The conversion factors are based on the assumption of constant world-wide weight and productivity relationships among the several species.

¹ 1955, preliminary figures. — ² Conversion factors used: cattle and asses 0.8; pigs 0.2; sheep and goats 0.1; buffaloes, horses, and mules 1.0; camels 1.1. Cattle, pigs, sheep, and goats have been classified as productive animals; buffaloes, camels, horses, mules, and asses as draft animals. The trends in numbers of productive and draft animals have been separated to some extent by this classification. — ³ Population, 1950 mid-year estimate. — ⁴ For China, 1953 mid-year estimate of 463,500,000 has been used. — ⁵ Livestock units per hectare of agricultural area, data on which are taken from latest revisions available at the end of 1955. Agricultural area includes arable land and land under tree crops and permanent meadows and pastures.

NOTE: Les facteurs de conversion sont basés sur l'hypothèse de rapports constants de poids et de productivité chez une même espèce entre les continents.

¹ 1955, chiffres préliminaires. — ² Les coefficients de conversion utilisés sont: bovins et ânes 0,8; porcins 0,2; ovins et caprins 0,1; buffles, chevaux et mulets 1,0; chameaux 1,1. Les bovins, les porcins, les ovins et les caprins ont été classés comme bétail de rente; les buffles, les chameaux, les chevaux, les mulets et les ânes, comme bétail de travail. Cette classification met en lumière l'évolution différente des effectifs de ces deux groupes du cheptel. — ³ Population évaluée à la mi-1950. — ⁴ Pour la Chine, on a utilisé l'estimation de 463 500 000 faite à la mi-1953. — ⁵ Unités de bétail par hectare de terres agricoles d'après des données basées sur les chiffres révisés disponibles à fin 1955. Les terres agricoles comprennent les terres arables et les cultures arborescentes et les prairies et pâturages permanents.

Table 2. - Area and production: New and revised data received during April 1956

Tableau 2. - Superficie et production: Données nouvelles ou révisées reçues en avril 1956

Commodity and country Produits et pays	Year Années	Area Superficie	Production	Commodity and country Produits et pays	Year Années	Area Superficie	Production	Commodity and country Produits et pays	Year Années	Area Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	1 000 m. t.			1 000 ha.	1 000 m. t.			1 000 ha.	1 000 m. t.
WHEAT				SWEET POTATOES and YAMS				SOYBEANS			
Canada.....	1956	18 437	—	Argentina ³	1955	33	—	Canada.....	1956	83	—
				Brazil.....	1955	112	1 045	United States ^{1,2}	1956	8 806	—
RYE				CASSAVA				GROUNDNUTS			
Canada.....	1956	1238	—	Brazil.....	1955	1 110	14 535	United States ^{1,2}	1956	778	—
BARLEY								Argentina ³	1955	191	—
Denmark.....	1955	—	2 197	CHICK PEAS				COTTONSEED			
Canada.....	1955	4 019	—	India ^{1,2}	1954	117 968	114 832	India ¹	1955	117 901	111 326
	1956	13 839	—					LINSEED			
OATS				WINE				United States ^{1,2}	1956	2 212	—
Canada.....	1956	14 796	—	Italy.....	1954	—	5 047	Canada ^{1,2}	1956	1 542	—
MAIZE				Union of South Africa	1954	—	285				
Yugoslavia ³	1955	2 460	3 900	CITRUS FRUIT				SUNFLOWER SEED			
Argentina ³	1955	2 860	—	Greece				Argentina ³	1955	1 300	—
India ³	1953	43 910	43 039	Oranges and tange- rines.....	1955	—	145	COPRA			
MILLET and SORGHUM				Lemons.....	1955	—	39	Malaya, Fed. of.....	1955	—	146
India:				Spain				COFFEE			
Millet ³	1953	20 210	48 900	Oranges.....	1955	—	1 560	Brazil.....	1955	—	1 173
Sorghum ³	1953	17 758	18 082	United States				CACAO			
RICE				Oranges and tange- rines.....	1955	—	5 333	Nigeria ³	1955	—	111.8
Italy.....	1955	169	859	Grapefruit.....	1955	—	1 638				
Brazil ³	1955	2 428	3 856	Lemons and limes	1955	—	499	MEAT			
Burma ³	1955	4 047	6 509	Brazil				Spain			
Cambodia ³	1955	930	1 180	Oranges and tange- rines.....	1954	—	1 422	Beef and veal.....	1954	—	141
China (Taiwan) ³	1955	769	2 223	Lemons.....	1954	—	19	Pork.....	1954	—	187
Korea, South ³	1955	1 012	3 175	Japan				Mutton and lamb..	1954	—	93
Laos ³	1955	728	544	Oranges and tange- rines.....	1955	—	554	Total.....	1954	—	421
Pakistan ³	1955	9 631	12 247	Lemons and grape- fruit.....	1955	—	22				
SUGAR CANE and CANE SUGAR¹				BANANAS							
Australia ³	1955	153	1 204	Brazil.....	1955	149	4 260				
POTATOES				OLIVE OIL							
Denmark.....	1955	94	1 442	Greece ³	1955	—	115				
Spain.....	1955	—	4 300	Portugal ³	1955	—	74				
Canada.....	1954	125	1 449	Spain ³	1955	—	365				
	1956	127	—	Lebanon ³	1955	—	2				
India ³	1954	269	1 790								
	1955	223	—								
Japan.....	1955	—	2 876								

NOTE: 1955 and 1956 data generally represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revision. Area figures generally refer to harvested areas unless otherwise specified. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

¹Intended area based on farmers' intention on 1 March. — ²Crop year beginning in year stated. — ³Sown area. — ⁴Revised. — ⁵Production data refer to centrifugal sugar, raw value, for the production year beginning in September of year stated, unless otherwise specified. — ⁶Year beginning June of year stated. — ⁷Final. — ⁸First estimate; corresponding estimate for 1954 was 220 thousand hectares. — ⁹Plant- ed area. — ¹⁰Crop year ending in year stated. — ¹¹Revised; corresponding data for 1953 were 7 256 thousand hectares and 4 208 thousand metric tons. — ¹²Prospective planting for all purposes. — ¹³Fourth estimate; corresponding estimate for 1954 was 7 068 thousand hectares and 1 454 thousand metric tons.

NOTE: Les données relatives à 1955 et 1956 représentent généralement des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à révision. Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres des superficies s'entendent généralement des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre révisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

¹Superficie prévue, d'après les intentions des producteurs au 1^{er} mars. — ²Campagne agricole commençant l'année indiquée. — ³Superficie enssemencée. — ⁴Données révisées. — ⁵Les données de production se rapportent au sucre centrifugé, en équivalent de sucre brut, et portent sur la campagne de production commençant en septembre de l'année indiquée, sauf indication contraire. — ⁶Campagne agricole commençant en juin de l'année indiquée. — ⁷Chiffres définitifs. — ⁸Première estimation; l'estimation correspondante pour 1954 était de 220 mille hectares. — ⁹Superficie plantée. — ¹⁰Campagne agricole finissant l'année indiquée. — ¹¹Données révisées; les données correspondantes pour 1953 était de 7 256 mille hectares et 4 208 mille tonnes. — ¹²Superficie prévue, arachides pour tous usages. — ¹³Quatrième estimation; l'estimation correspondante pour 1954 était de 7 068 mille hectares et 1 454 mille tonnes.

Table 3. - Cotton (lint) : Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955¹

Tableau 3. - Coton (fibre) : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955¹

Country Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Bulgaria.....	70	89	109	167	⁸ 21	30	42	56
Greece.....	²¹ 21	..	..	..	²⁴ 4	..	..	..
Hungary.....	27	26	41	54	4	8	10	14
Italy.....	⁵⁹ 27	..	..	..	²⁴ 8	..	..	..
Romania.....	48	88	108	178	8	20	22	36
Spain.....	21	7	12	14	2	1	2	3
Yugoslavia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	310	420	500	640	50	90	110	140
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
British West Indies.....	⁷ 21	⁶ 21	⁵ 30	⁴⁵ 21	¹ 8	¹ 13	¹ 20	¹ 27
El Salvador.....	6	11	16	21	2	6	9	12
Guatemala.....	¹⁶ 16	¹⁶ 16	¹² 12	² 2	² 2	² 2	¹ 1	¹ 1
Haiti.....	676	753	919	¹ 049	248	274	390	466
Mexico.....	18	42	⁷⁰ 70	⁹³ 93	7	19	⁴⁴ 44	⁴⁶ 46
Nicaragua.....	9 798	9 850	7 790	6 832	3 092	3 570	2 970	3 179
United States.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	10 550	10 700	8 850	8 060	3 360	3 890	3 440	3 730
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina.....	497	551	545	582	118	137	115	¹¹⁷ 117
Brazil ¹	2 603	2 587	2 487	2 390	395	375	395	406
Colombia.....	45	82	⁹³ 93	¹⁰¹ 101	10	28	²⁷ 27	²⁸ 28
Ecuador.....	¹⁸ 18	¹⁵ 15	¹⁵ 15	¹⁴ 14	³ 3	³ 3	³ 3	² 2
Paraguay.....	⁶¹ 61	50	50	..	¹³ 13	14	13	¹³ 13
Peru.....	151	205	209	²²⁵ 225	76	97	114	⁹⁹ 99
Venezuela.....	13	16	17	¹⁰ 10	4	4	4	³ 3
Total.....	3 390	3 510	3 420	3 370	620	660	670	670
ASIA								
Afghanistan.....	⁶³ 63	⁹¹ 91	¹¹¹ 111	..	⁸ 8	¹³ 13	²⁰ 20	²⁰ 20
Burma.....	⁹⁸ 98	¹⁶² 162	¹⁶² 162	¹⁶² 162	¹⁴ 14	²² 22	¹⁸ 18	²⁰ 20
China ¹	³ 200	⁴ 100	³ 900	⁴ 050	⁵³⁰ 530	⁷²⁰ 720	⁶⁷⁰ 670	⁷⁶⁰ 760
India ¹	5 658	6 953	7 424	7 901	485	705	764	659
Iran.....	¹³³ 133	²²⁵ 225	²²⁵ 225	²⁵⁰ 250	²⁶ 26	⁵⁰ 50	⁶⁰ 60	⁶⁰ 60
Iraq.....	²⁹ 29	²¹ 21	56	..	³ 3	2	7	⁸ 8
Korea, South.....	132	128	120	¹²⁵ 125	25	¹⁶ 16	¹⁷ 17	²⁰ 20
Pakistan ¹	1 248	1 185	1 289	1 246	245	256	284	²⁸² 282
Syria.....	106	128	187	249	30	47	80	85
Thailand.....	34	40	42	34	9	9	9	8
Turkey.....	478	605	582	650	120	139	142	¹³⁰ 130
Total.....	11 300	13 700	14 200	14 900	1 600	2 100	2 300	2 300
AFRICA								
Angola.....	46	⁴⁵ 45	⁴⁹ 49	⁴⁹ 49	6	⁵ 5	⁶ 6	⁶ 6
Belgian Congo.....	333	363	344	³⁶⁸ 368	46	45	48	⁵⁰ 50
Egypt.....	761	556	663	763	396	318	348	383
French Equatorial Africa.....	284	³⁷⁶ 376	³⁷⁶ 376	³⁷⁶ 376	27	33	38	..
French Togoland.....	26	36	35	..	1	2	1	..
French West Africa ²	214	210	246	..	7	5	6	⁸ 8
Kenya.....	²¹ 21	²⁴ 24	³² 32	³² 32	² 2	³ 3	³ 3	³ 3
Mozambique.....	²⁶⁷ 267	²⁶³ 263	²⁷⁵ 275	²⁶³ 263	²⁹ 29	³⁴ 34	³⁰ 30	³⁰ 30
Nigeria.....	..	..	..	..	¹⁴ 14	²⁶ 26	³⁴ 34	..
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nyasaland.....	23	..	..	..	2	2	3	³ 3
Sudan.....	207	264	277	271	74	90	91	87
Tanganyika.....	74	62	¹⁰¹ 101	¹⁰⁹ 109	10	9	¹⁸ 18	²¹ 21
Uganda.....	621	652	⁷⁰⁴ 704	⁶⁴⁷ 647	66	73	65	⁶⁶ 66
Union of South Africa.....	¹⁸ 18	³⁰ 30	³⁶ 36	³⁶ 36	3	4	7	7
Total.....	3 100	3 100	3 400	3 500	690	660	710	750
OCEANIA : Australia.....	2	4	3	6	..	1	1	1
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	28 700	31 400	30 400	30 500	6 300	7 400	7 200	7 600

¹1955, preliminary figures. — ²Average of 4 years. — ³Average of 3 years. — ⁴Data are on calendar year basis. — ⁵Including Manchuria. — ⁶Data based on trade estimates as published by the International Cotton Advisory Committee are as indicated in the following table. These figures are included in the above continental and world totals.

¹1955, chiffres préliminaires. — ²Moyenne de 4 années. — ³Moyenne de 3 années. — ⁴Les données se rapportent à l'année civile. — ⁵Y compris la Mandchourie. — ⁶Les données basées sur les estimations du commerce publiées par le Comité consultatif international du coton sont données dans le tableau suivant. Ces chiffres sont compris dans les totaux continentaux et mondiaux du tableau ci-dessus.

Country Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
India.....	..	6 890	7 924	7 689	575	817	959	867
Pakistan.....	..	1 185	1 289	1 416	256	260	284	282

⁷Mixed cultivation — ⁸Purchases by the Nigerian Cotton Marketing Board.

⁷Culture associée. — ⁸Achats du « Nigerian Cotton Marketing Board ».

PRODUCTION - PRODUCTION

Table 4. - Flax fiber : Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955¹Tableau 4. - Lin, filasse : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955¹

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria ²	2	1	1	—	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
Belgium.....	29	32	32	35	31.0	31.8	38.9	44.9
Czechoslovakia.....	²⁶ 26	...	...	...	⁸ 8.5	...	...	...
Finland.....	4	1	1	...	¹ 1.6	...	...	...
France.....	45	45	47	53	30.4	28.9	34.2	43.9
Germany, Western.....	12	3	3	3	5.3	1.8	1.8	2.0
Greece.....	¹² 12	2	3	3	⁴ 4.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
Hungary.....	6	...	...	...	¹ 1.7	...	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of ³	19	18	18	16	3.2	2.2	0.7	...
Italy.....	19	18	18	16	4.5	3.6	2.9	2.5
Netherlands.....	25	28	31	32	29.5	30.5	35.9	40.9
Poland.....	⁹⁶ 96	...	...	...	⁴⁵ 45.6	...	...	...
Romania.....	¹⁵ 15	...	...	...	³ 3.7	...	...	...
Spain.....	7	19	15	14	3.8	7.3	10.5	...
Sweden ⁴	4	3	4	...	2.9	2.2	2.9	...
United Kingdom ⁵	16	14	11	7	10.3	9.1	6.1	4.1
Yugoslavia ⁶	11	9	8	10	3.4	3.6	2.7	4.4
Total.....	380	360	360	360	210	200	210	230
N. and S. AMERICA								
Canada ⁷	3	1	1	1	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5
Chile.....	6	7	6	...	0.8	0.6	0.3	...
Peru ⁸	¹ 1	...	...	...	⁰ 0.7	...	...	...
Total.....	11	9	8	8	...	2	1	1
ASIA								
Israel.....	—	1	—	—	⁰ 0.1	0.3	0.1	—
Japan.....	20	17	17	16	6.1	5.1	5.5	5.3
Turkey.....	54	38	34	...	3.5	3.3	3.4	...
Total.....	90	75	70	70	13	12	13	12
AFRICA and OCEANIA								
Australia ⁹	3	6	3	2	2.2	4.5	2.1	1.6
Egypt.....	5	3	4	6	3.7	2.1	3.1	4.8
Total.....	10	11	9	10	7	7	6	7
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.).....	490	450	450	450	230	220	230	250

NOTE : Unless otherwise specified, figures refer to area for both fiber and seed ; production refers to scutched fiber including tow.

¹1955, preliminary figures. — ²Area for flax fiber only. — ³Average of 2 years. — ⁴Average of 3 years. — ⁵1948. — ⁶Average of 4 years.

NOTE : Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres se rapportent à toute la superficie cultivée pour la filasse et la graine ; les chiffres de production se rapportent à la filasse teillée, y compris l'étope.

¹1955, chiffres préliminaires. — ²Superficie cultivée seulement pour la filasse. — ³Moyenne de 2 années. — ⁴Moyenne de 3 années. — ⁵1948. — ⁶Moyenne de 4 années.

Table 5. - Hemp fiber (*Cannabis sativa* and *Crotalaria juncea*): Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955¹Tableau 5. - Chanvre, filasse (*Cannabis sativa* et *Crotalaria juncea*): Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955¹

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria ²	—	1	—	—	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.2
Czechoslovakia.....	³⁵	...	...	...	^{33.6}	...	...	...
France.....	5	3	2	2	5.0	3.7	1.7	2.3
Germany, Western.....	2	1	1	1	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.5
Greece.....	—	1	—	—	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1
Hungary.....	¹⁶	...	...	...	^{8.6}	...	...	...
Italy.....	58	54	34	34	69.5	74.4	41.8	34.1
Poland.....	¹⁴	...	...	...	^{46.2}	...	...	...
Romania.....	⁵⁶	...	...	...	^{27.0}	...	...	...
Spain.....	6	9	8	8	5.6	11.1	9.9	...
Sweden.....	2	1	1	...	1.1	0.9	0.8	...
Yugoslavia.....	70	44	57	62	41.8	34.2	42.2	53.0
Total.....	260	250	240	240	190	190	160	170
SOUTH AMERICA								
Chile.....	4	4	4	...	4.3	3.7	3.8	...
ASIA								
India ⁴	281	255	...	...	134.9	117.9	...	...
Japan.....	4	4	4	3	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.0
Korea, South.....	¹⁰	14	9	...	^{8.4}	6.2	6.9	...
Pakistan ⁵	¹¹	...	...	...	^{3.7}	...	...	...
Syria.....	4	4	4	...	3.1	2.2	2.4	...
Turkey.....	12	14	14	...	10.1	11.0	12.1	...
Total.....	360	340	330	...	180	160	160	...
AFRICA								
French Morocco.....	1	—	—	...	0.5	0.3	0.2	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	630	600	580	580	380	340	330	340

NOTE: Unless otherwise specified, figures refer to area for both fiber and seed. Production refers to scutched fiber including tow.

¹1955, preliminary figures. — ²Area for fiber only. — ³1948. — ⁴Average of 3 years. — ⁵Sunn hemp; area is for fiber, green manure, and fodder. — ⁶Average of 4 years.

NOTE: Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres se rapportent à toute la superficie cultivée pour la filasse et la graine; les chiffres de production se rapportent à la filasse teillée y compris l'étope.

¹1955, chiffres préliminaires. — ²Superficie cultivée seulement pour la filasse. — ³1948. — ⁴Moyenne de 3 années. — ⁵Chanvre indien; la superficie se rapporte à la culture pour la fibre, l'engrais vert et le fourrage. — ⁶Moyenne de 4 années.

Table 6. - Jute and allied fibers (kenaf and Congo jute): Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955¹Tableau 6. - Jute et fibres similaires (kenaf et chanvre du Congo): Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955¹

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
SOUTH AMERICA								
Brazil.....	¹³	20	22	24	15	21	23	26
ASIA								
India.....	581	484	503	640	643	568	531	751
Iran.....	...	...	...	...	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴
Nepal ².....	...	...	...	...	⁷	⁷	⁷	⁷
Pakistan ³	715	391	503	661	1 015	655	846	1 015
Taiwan (Formosa).....	13	7	11	...	12	5	13	20
Total.....	1 500	1 090	1 250	1 580	1 990	1 470	1 600	2 320
AFRICA								
Belgian Congo.....	21	12	11	...	20	7	9	...
WORLD TOTAL	1 540	1 120	1 290	1 620	2 030	1 580	1 630	2 340

¹1955, preliminary figures. — ²1952. — ³Imports into India from Nepal. — ⁴The following production data, resulting from trade estimates, are included in the above continental and world totals (in thousand metric tons): 1948-52, 1 240; 1953, 760; 1954, 860; 1955, 1 315; data for 1948 to 1953 are from the Pakistan Jute Association; for 1954 and 1955, from the Indian Jute Mills Association.

¹1955, chiffres préliminaires. — ²1952. — ³Importations de l'Inde en provenance du Népal. — ⁴Les données de production suivantes, basées sur des estimations de source commerciale, sont comprises dans les totaux continentaux et mondiaux (en milliers de tonnes métriques): 1948-52, 1 240; 1953, 760; 1954, 860; 1955, 1 315. Les données pour 1948 à 1953 proviennent de la Pakistan Jute Association; pour 1954 et 1955, de la Indian Jute Mills Association.

Table 7. - Hard fibers : Production of principal types, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955¹Tableau 7. - Fibres dures : Production des principaux types, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955¹

Country	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	Pays
.....Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques.....					
ABACA					
CENTRAL AMERICA					AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE
Costa Rica	5	5	*3	*1	Costa Rica
Guatemala	*4	4	3	*2	Guatemala
Honduras	*2	2	1	*3	Honduras
Panama	*4	*3	*2	*2	Panama
Total	14	14	9	8	Total
ASIA					ASIE
British North Borneo	1	1	2	*3	Bornéo du Nord brit.
Indonesia ²	4	3	*1	*1	Indonésie ²
Philippines ³	*105	*120	*110	*118	Philippines ³
Total	110	124	113	122	Total
WORLD TOTAL	125	140	120	130	TOTAL MONDIAL
AGAVES					
NORTH AMERICA					AMÉRIQUE DU NORD
Mexico ⁴	110	* 93	105	121	Mexique ⁴
CENTRAL AMERICA					AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE
Cuba	*15	*12	*15	*11	Cuba
El Salvador	*3	*3	*3	*3	Salvador
Haiti	*28	*22	*28	...	Haiti
Total	46	37	46	40	Total
SOUTH AMERICA					AMÉRIQUE DU SUD
Brazil	*39	...	...	...	Brésil
Venezuela	*5	4	4	*7	Venezuela
Total	50	70	70	105	Total
ASIA					ASIE
Indonesia ⁴	8	24	29	34	Indonésie ⁴
Philippines	3	1	...	...	Philippines
Taiwan (Formosa)	2	1	1	...	Taiwan (Formose)
Total	15	30	35	35	Total
AFRICA					AFRIQUE
Angola ⁵	21	31	*31	...	Angola ⁵
French Equatorial Africa	*1	2	1	...	A.-E. F.
French West Africa	2	1	1	*2	A.-O. F.
Kenya	38	39	36	*39	Kenya
Madagascar and Comoro	6	10	12	*14	Madagascar et Comores
Mozambique	*19	*22	*25	*27	Mozambique
Tanganyika	137	171	181	*179	Tanganyika
Uganda	1	1	...	...	Ouganda
Total	225	280	290	290	Total
WORLD TOTAL	440	510	550	590	TOTAL MONDIAL
OTHER HARD FIBERS - AUTRES FIBRES DURES					
Mexico	*14	*12	*13	...	Mexique
Argentina	4	4	...	...	Argentine
Brazil	*6	*4	4	...	Brésil
Colombia	12	12	...	...	Colombie
Japan	*3	*2	*3	*3	Japon
Mauritius	2	2	2	...	Ile Maurice
St. Helena	*2	*2	*1	*1	Ste-Hélène
New Zealand ⁷	*5	5	...	...	Nouvelle-Zélande ⁷
WORLD TOTAL	50	45	45	...	TOTAL MONDIAL
TOTAL HARD FIBERS	620	700	720	760	TOTAL, FIBRES DURES

NOTE : Figures include line fiber and tow.

¹1955, preliminary figures. — ²Exports. — ³Balings as reported by the Fiber Inspection Service, plus an allowance of 10 percent for unbaled fiber. — ⁴Includes production of Mexican maguey and *istlé de lecheguilla* estimated on the basis of exports; for 1954 and 1955 production of henequen only. — ⁵Average of 4 years. — ⁶Sisal and cantala. — ⁷12-month period beginning 1 April of year stated.

NOTE : Les données comprennent la fibre et l'étaupe.

¹1955, chiffres préliminaires. — ²Exportations. — ³Quantités mises en balles, selon les déclarations du service d'inspection des fibres, majorées de 10 pour cent pour comprendre les fibres non emballées. — ⁴Y compris la production de maguey et de *istlé de lecheguilla* du Mexique, estimée d'après les données d'exportation; pour 1954 et 1955, production d'henequen seulement. — ⁵Moyenne de 4 années. — ⁶Sisal et cantala. — ⁷Période de 12 mois commençant le 1^{er} avril de l'année indiquée.

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Table 8. - Rayon (staple fiber and filament yarn) : Production, 1938, 1953, 1954, and 1955¹

Tableau 8. - Rayonne et fibrane : Production 1938, 1953, 1954 et 1955¹

Country Pays	1938			1953			1954			1955		
	Staple fiber	Filament yarn	Total	Staple fiber	Filament yarn	Total	Staple fiber	Filament yarn	Total	Staple fiber	Filament yarn	Total
	Rayonne	Fibrane		Rayonne	Fibrane		Rayonne	Fibrane		Rayonne	Fibrane	
..... Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EUROPE												
Austria.....	—	1.0	1.0	28.2	1.4	29.6	36.1	1.5	37.6	39.6	—	39.6
Belgium.....	0.7	5.0	5.7	18.9	8.4	27.3	19.2	11.4	30.6	19.2	19.9	39.1
Czechoslovakia.....	0.3	4.2	4.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finland.....	—	—	—	10.1	1.1	11.2	14.9	1.2	16.1	—	—	—
France.....	4.9	28.0	32.9	45.3	46.9	92.2	51.0	53.3	104.3	55.2	54.9	110.1
Germany.....	154.2	65.4	219.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Western.....	—	—	—	118.0	52.2	170.2	129.7	60.0	189.7	148.7	69.2	217.9
Greece.....	—	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.8	0.2	1.5	1.7	—	—	—
Hungary.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy.....	75.7	46.0	121.7	53.1	53.2	106.3	61.7	63.2	124.9	67.0	64.2	131.2
Netherlands.....	—	9.3	9.3	11.6	25.4	37.0	11.7	29.5	41.2	12.7	31.2	43.9
Norway.....	—	0.1	0.1	13.7	0.7	14.4	15.6	0.9	16.5	—	—	—
Poland.....	4.0	6.2	10.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal.....	—	0.2	0.2	—	1.2	1.2	—	1.4	1.4	—	—	—
Romania.....	—	0.8	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain.....	—	0.9	0.9	20.6	11.4	32.0	27.2	12.4	39.6	32.2	14.1	46.3
Sweden.....	1.7	0.8	2.5	8.9	4.7	13.6	11.8	5.4	17.2	—	—	—
Switzerland.....	—	5.5	5.5	9.3	11.5	20.8	8.7	12.1	20.8	—	—	—
United Kingdom ²	14.7	46.6	61.3	90.8	93.7	184.5	101.6	91.1	192.7	108.5	105.5	214.0
Total.....	256	220	476	590	360	950	670	390	1 060	720	420	1 140
U.S.S.R.	3.6	7.3	10.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. and CENT. AMERICA												
Canada.....	—	6.2	6.2	9.2	20.0	29.2	12.2	22.2	34.4	—	—	—
Cuba.....	—	—	—	3.4	5.4	8.8	4.3	5.4	9.7	—	—	—
Mexico.....	—	—	—	4.1	12.1	16.2	5.9	12.7	18.6	—	—	—
United States.....	13.5	116.8	130.3	140.6	402.3	542.9	171.9	320.6	492.5	178.6	392.4	571.0
Total.....	14	123	137	157	440	597	194	361	555	200	430	630
SOUTH AMERICA												
Argentina.....	—	1.1	1.2	0.4	7.6	8.0	2.2	9.3	11.5	—	—	—
Brazil.....	0.2	5.1	5.3	5.7	22.2	27.9	6.2	27.5	33.7	—	—	—
Chile.....	—	—	—	1.0	2.2	3.2	1.8	2.4	4.2	—	—	—
Colombia.....	—	—	—	1.4	4.0	5.4	1.9	4.9	6.8	—	—	—
Peru.....	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.6	—	1.0	1.0	—	—	—
Uruguay.....	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.9	—	1.1	1.1	—	—	—
Total.....	—	6	6	8	38	46	12	46	58	—	—	—
ASIA												
India.....	—	—	—	—	4.4	4.4	3.1	5.4	8.5	—	—	—
Japan.....	148.4	97.0	245.4	162.2	74.1	236.3	203.3	83.8	287.1	243.5	88.6	332.1
Turkey.....	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.5	0.5	—	0.5	0.5	—	—	—
Total.....	149	97	246	162	79	241	206	90	296	250	95	345
AFRICA												
Egypt.....	—	—	—	2.6	2.5	5.1	2.9	3.4	6.3	—	—	—
WORLD TOTAL	422	454	876	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Excl. U.S.S.R.	418	447	865	920	920	1 840	1 080	890	1 970	1 180	1 000	2 180

SOURCES : Textile Organon ; Textile Economics Bureau, New York ; and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Statistical Office of the United Nations.

¹1955, preliminary figures. — ²Estimated on the basis of 11 months. — ³Includes other synthetic fibers.

SOURCES : Textile Organon ; Textile Economics Bureau, New York ; et Bulletin mensuel de statistique, Bureau de statistique des Nations Unies.

¹1955, chiffres préliminaires. — ²Estimé sur la base des données pour 11 mois. — ³Y compris d'autres fibres synthétiques.

Table 9. - Wool : Production,
1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955¹Tableau 9. - Laine : Production,
1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955¹

Country	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	Pays
.....Thousand metric tons, clean basis.....					
EUROPE					EUROPE
Albania	*1	*1	*1	*1	Albanie
Bulgaria	*8	*8	*8	*8	Bulgarie
Czechoslovakia	*1	*1	*1	*1	Tchécoslovaquie
Finland	1	1	1	...	Finlande
France	8	10	10	10	France
Germany	4	5	...	...	Allemagne
Eastern	* (1)	* (2)	...	...	Orientale
Western	(3)	(3)	(2)	* (2)	Occidentale
Greece	4	5	6	6	Grèce
Hungary	*2	*2	*2	*2	Hongrie
Iceland	1	1	1	...	Islande
Ireland, Rep. of	4	5	5	*5	Irlande, Rép. d'
Italy	8	8	8	8	Italie
Netherlands	1	1	1	...	Pays-Bas
Norway	2	2	2	2	Norvège
Poland	*2	*2	*2	*2	Pologne
Portugal	5	5	5	*5	Portugal
Romania	*9	*10	*10	*10	Roumanie
Spain	*25	*26	*26	*26	Espagne
United Kingdom	27	31	32	34	Royaume-Uni
Yugoslavia	9	9	10	*10	Yougoslavie
Total	125	135	135	140	Total
N. and CENT. AMERICA					AMÉRIQUE DU N. et CENT.
Canada	2	2	2	2	Canada
Mexico	*2	*2	*1	*1	Mexique
United States	57	61	62	61	Etats-Unis
Total	60	65	65	65	Total
SOUTH AMERICA					AMÉRIQUE DU SUD
Argentina	112	111	*96	*95	Argentine
Bolivia	*3	*3	*3	*3	Bolivie
Brazil	12	15	*15	*15	Brésil
Chile	*12	*10	*9	*9	Chili
Colombia	1	1	...	...	Colombie
Falkland Islands	1	1	*2	*2	Iles Falkland
Peru	4	4	5	*5	Pérou
Uruguay	50	58	57	57	Uruguay
Total	195	205	190	190	Total
ASIA					ASIE
Afghanistan	*3	*3	*3	*3	Afghanistan
China	*20	*20	*20	*20	Chine
India	*18	*18	*18	*18	Inde
Iran	*8	*9	*10	*10	Iran
Iraq	*8	*8	*8	*8	Irak
Japan	1	1	1	...	Japon
Nepal	*1	*1	*1	*1	Népal
Pakistan	7	7	7	7	Pakistan
Syria	*4	4	4	4	Syrie
Turkey	18	20	20	20	Turquie
Total	90	90	90	90	Total
AFRICA					AFRIQUE
Algeria	2	4	4	...	Algérie
Basutoland	2	2	2	...	Basutoland
Egypt	*2	*2	*2	*2	Egypte
French Morocco	5	6	*6	*6	Maroc français
French West Africa	—	1	...	...	A.-O. F.
Libya	1	1	1	1	Libye
South West Africa	*2	4	4	...	Sud-Ouest africain
Tunisia	1	1	1	...	Tunisie
Union of South Africa	50	61	65	*65	Union Sud-Africaine
Total	65	80	85	85	Total
OCEANIA					OCÉANIE
Australia	294	315	327	*359	Australie
New Zealand	120	129	138	144	Nouvelle-Zélande
Total	414	444	465	503	Total
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	958	1 028	1 030	1 070	TOTAL MONDIAL (sans l'U.R.S.S.)

¹1955, preliminary figures.¹1955, chiffres préliminaires.

Table 10. - Sheep numbers

Tableau 10. - Espèce ovine, nombre

Country — Pays	Date of estimate	Oct. - Sept.				
		1947/48-1951/52	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55
..... Thousand head — Milliers de têtes.....						
EUROPE						
Austria.....	XII	399	332	319	297	278
Belgium.....	15 — V	157	124	114	110	164
Bulgaria.....	XII	*9 100	...	...	*7 640	*7 830
Denmark.....	VII	61	48	39	37	32
Finland.....	VI	1 102	1 126	998	908	...
France.....	1 — X	7 499	7 585	7 675	7 826	8 013
Saar.....	XII	11	8	9	9	8
Germany.....	XII	*2 963	*2 908	*2 975	2 904	2 940
Eastern.....	XII	(927)	(1 240)	(1 429)	(1 550)	(1 712)
Western.....	XII	(2 034)	(1 666)	(1 544)	(1 352)	(1 226)
Berlin.....	XII	...	...	...	1 (2)	...
Greece.....	31 — XII	6 980	7 326	7 784	8 254	8 438
Hungary.....	...	1579	...	...	*1 440	...
Iceland.....	XII	426	411	443	544	...
Ireland, Rep. of.....	1 — VI	2 422	2 857	2 930	3 113	3 224
Italy.....	I	10 187	10 002	9 892	9 746	...
Luxembourg.....	V	4	4	3	3	3
Malta.....	X-XII	23	22	20	19	...
Netherlands.....	V	406	383	424	407	378
Norway ¹	20 — VI	1 819	1 987	1 985	1 952	1 922
Poland.....	...	*1 822	...	3 330	...	*4 200
Spain.....	IV	*25 488	...	*17 233	*20 000	...
Sweden.....	1 — VI	278	224	210	203	177
Switzerland.....	21 — IV	186	190	185	195	195
United Kingdom.....	VI	19 945	21 655	22 455	22 873	22 957
Yugoslavia.....	I	10 494	10 522	11 404	12 116	11 935
Total.....		119 000	123 000	127 000	132 000	133 000
U.S.S.R.	I	*85 700	*89 200	*91 200	*114 900	*117 500
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada ¹	1 — XII	1 177	1 034	1 123	1 179	1 202
Cuba.....	...	*174	194	...	...	...
Dominican Republic.....	VI	26	25	20	34	...
El Salvador.....	X	...	...	*15	...	7
Greenland.....	XI	*15	14	16	19	21
Guatemala.....	IV-V	*735	889	813	865	...
Honduras.....	VIII	8	117	...	*13	*15
Martinique.....	...	*22	25	25	25	26
Mexico.....	XII	*5 016	...	*5 000	...	...
United States ¹	1 — I	31 784	31 982	31 900	31 356	31 582
Total.....		39 000	39 000	39 000	39 000	39 000
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina.....	XI	...	...	54 684	*46 772	...
Bolivia.....	...	*17 215	...	...	*6 464	...
Brazil.....	31 — XII	14 427	15 891	16 264	16 800	17 503
British Guiana.....	VIII	43	*143	*141	*142	...
Chile.....	VI	*6 642	*7 200	*6 500	...	...
Colombia.....	XII	1 194	1 350	1 341	*1 114	...
Ecuador.....	VIII	*1 720	1 559	...	...	...
Falkland Islands.....	...	601	584	594	600	...
Paraguay.....	XII	207	217	218	...	218
Peru.....	XII	17 515	16 268	15 904	16 190	16 821
Uruguay.....	V	*23 150	24 543	25 677	26 778	...
Venezuela.....	...	*104	...	...	...	...
Total.....		124 000	129 000	130 000	123 000	124 000
ASIA						
Aden Protectorate.....	...	*1 163	...	200	200	200
Burma ^{1,2}	III	25	27	30	33	...
Ceylon.....	I-V	62	84	104	95	...
China (22 provinces).....	IV	*10 450	...	...	...	...
Cyprus.....	X	292	295	311	351	361
India.....	...	*36 830	...	...	...	...
Indonesia.....	...	*2 000	2 230	2 381	...	...
Iran.....	...	*14 069	*16 200	*17 000	*17 750	...
Iraq.....	...	*10 000	10 000	...	...	...
Israel.....	XII	*44	69	74	78	98
Japan ¹	I-II	402	577	693	733	...
Jordan ^{1,2}	IV	242	274	223	364	...
Korea, South.....	XII	2	1	1	1	1
Lebanon.....	...	*22	25	60	60	60
Pakistan.....	...	*6 446	6 570	...	...	...
Philippines.....	I	25	22	21	22	22
Saudi Arabia.....	...	*3 572	...	...	...	...
Syria.....	31 — XII	2 975	3 085	3 560	3 746	3 955
Turkey.....	31 — XII	24 282	24 833	26 534	27 287	26 808
Total.....		130 000	138 000	141 000	143 000	144 000

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 10. - Sheep numbers (concluded)

Tableau 10. - Espèce ovine, nombre (fin)

Country — Pays	Date of estimate	Oct. - Sept.				
		1947/48-1951/52	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55
..... Thousand head - Milliers de têtes						
AFRICA						
Algeria	XI	3 990	5 321	6 028	6 014	6 008
Angola	XII	¹ 136	...	120	129	141
Basutoland	II	¹ 1 561	...	1 303	...	1 319
Bechuanaland .....	...	209	216	228	192	...
Belgian Congo .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Somaliland	31-XII	¹ 389	547	530	553	529
Egypt .....	...	¹ 2 200	1 800	...	...	...
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of	...	¹ 1 254	1 254	...	1 216	1 237
Eritrea .....	...	882	950	900	900	...
Ethiopia .....	...	...	¹ 18 000	...	...	...
French Cameroons	XII	462	400	440	460	500
French Equatorial Africa ¹⁰	XII	876	¹ 970	¹ 955	¹ 997	¹ 999
French Morocco ¹⁰	I-III	10 576	13 923	13 556	...	...
French Somaliland	XII	¹ 100	¹ 100	¹ 100	78	78
French Togoland	X-XII	¹ 265	244	246	258	276
French West Africa .....	...	¹ 11 172	¹ 11 700	¹ 11 700	...	...
Gold Coast and Br. Togoland .....	...	¹ 1443	464	464	...	...
Kenya	XII	¹ 2 634	¹ 2 684	¹ 2 687	¹ 2 691	¹ 2 700
Libya .....	...	¹ 1957	1 434	...	...	...
Madagascar	XII	247	284	354	392	389
Mozambique	31-XII	66	82	76	75	...
Nigeria and Br. Cameroons .....	...	¹ 18 427	¹ 261	¹ 227	¹ 340	...
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Rhodesia	31-XII	305	317	337	274	271
Northern Rhodesia	XII	85	¹ 89	¹ 87	¹ 79	...
Nyasaland .....	...	47	50	54	¹ 53	...
Ruanda-Urundi	XII	¹ 411	385	400	391	414
Sierra Leone .....	...	11	10	10	10	10
Somalia .....	...	¹ 2 000	...	...	...	...
South West Africa .....	...	2 887	3 500	3 500	3 200	3 100
Spanish Morocco	VI	620	667	661	758	...
Swaziland	IX	27	32	35	32	...
Tanganyika .....	...	2 353	2 515	2 765	3 024	...
Tunisia .....	...	2 463	3 420	2 872	3 352	3 045
Uganda	I	1 069	1 036	1 051	1 128	...
Union of South Africa	31-VIII	33 237	35 480	35 992	37 142	...
Total		119 000	129 000	129 000	131 000	131 000
OCEANIA						
Australia	31-III	111 485	117 646	123 072	126 945	130 849
Hawaii ¹⁰	VIII	14	14	14	11	14
New Zealand	30-VI	33 400	35 384	36 193	38 011	39 117
Total		145 000	153 000	159 000	165 000	170 000
WORLD TOTAL						
Excl. U.S.S.R.		676 000	711 000	725 000	733 000	741 000

¹January. — ²1948/49. — ³West Berlin. — ⁴1947/48. — ⁵December. — ⁶On agricultural holdings. — ⁷Average of 4 years. — ⁸Average of 2 years. — ⁹Animals over 1 year old. — ¹⁰October. — ¹¹August. — ¹²March. — ¹³June. — ¹⁴1950/51. — ¹⁵Excluding animals on sugar plantations. — ¹⁶Excluding the "Intendencias y Comisarías". — ¹⁷Average of 3 years. — ¹⁸Excluding Putao, Chin Hills, the Shan States and Karenni. — ¹⁹1951/52. — ²⁰Animals registered for taxation. — ²¹Standing estimate. — ²²1949/50. — ²³British Cameroons only. — ²⁴September.

¹Janvier. — ²1948/49. — ³Berlin occidental. — ⁴1947/48. — ⁵Décembre. — ⁶Dans les exploitations agricoles. — ⁷Moyenne de 4 années. — ⁸Moyenne de 2 années. — ⁹Animaux ayant plus d'un an. — ¹⁰Octobre. — ¹¹Août. — ¹²Mars. — ¹³Juin. — ¹⁴1950/51. — ¹⁵Non compris les animaux dans les plantations de canne à sucre. — ¹⁶Non compris les "Intendencias" et "Comisarías". — ¹⁷Moyenne de 3 années. — ¹⁸A l'exclusion de Putao, de Chin Hills, des Etats Chans et de Karenni. — ¹⁹1951/52. — ²⁰Animaux soumis à l'impôt. — ²¹Estimation permanente. — ²²1949/50. — ²³Cameroun britannique seulement. — ²⁴Septembre.

Table 11. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent):
Trade by crop year (July-June), 1951/52 to 1954/55,
and 1954-56Tableau 11. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent
de froment): Commerce par campagne agricole
(juillet-juin), 1951/52 à 1954/55, et 1954-56

Country Pays	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1954				1955								1956
	Quarterly averages Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	X	XI	XII	I	
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques																
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																	
EUROPE																	
France	98	137	273	598	494	355	310	541	927	615	519	866	160	291	415	...	10
Sweden	4	34	111	62	161	95	86	38	70	56	35	1	...	1	...	...	...
Eastern Europe	*70	*40	*70	*50	*70	*50	*50	*90	*30	*30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	170	200	450	710	720	500	450	670	1 030	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S.S.R.	*250	*250	*175	*175	*200	*150	*150	*200	*150	*200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																	
Canada	2 362	2 669	1 959	1 725	1 364	1 703	1 776	2 059	1 491	1 571	1 658	1 503	494	527	482	519	...
United States ¹	3 256	2 211	1 491	1 858	1 174	1 774	1 479	1 882	2 302	1 770	1 897	1 393	309	526	558	674	...
Total	5 618	4 880	3 450	3 583	2 538	3 477	3 255	3 941	3 793	3 341	3 555	2 896	803	1 053	1 040	1 193	...
SOUTH AMERICA																	
Argentina ²	224	200	764	889	646	589	849	817	1 053	835	815	881	289	344	248	*284	...
Uruguay	25	43	30	124	54	32	122	98	190	87	107	114	51	30	33	...	...
Total	249	243	794	1 013	700	621	971	915	1 243	922	922	995	340	374	281	...	...
ASIA																	
Iraq	—	—	—	25	—	—	4	26	66	4	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	—	36	76	47	56	64	91	60	28	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	55	152	218	100	274	343	283	48	13	58	17	70	26	26	18	...	...
Total	55	188	294	172	330	407	378	134	107	69	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																	
Algeria	2	2	—	6	—	—	—	3	5	18	34	17	6	5	6	...	...
French Morocco	6	7	20	53	38	26	36	37	73	66	51	63	16	28	19	...	...
Tunisia ³	5	65	52	46	32	44	31	78	34	42	11	*13	3	*5	*5	...	...
Total	13	74	72	105	70	70	67	118	112	126	96	93	25	38	30	...	...
OCEANIA																	
Australia	677	681	489	641	410	436	479	730	699	658	581	575	181	226	168	209	...
WORLD TOTAL																	
	7 100	6 400	5 800	6 500	5 100	5 750	5 850	6 850	7 200	6 050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																	
EUROPE																	
Austria	92	81	38	58	37	35	33	73	77	50	117	88	28	30	30	17	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	184	175	187	171	180	194	227	180	123	155	115	93	48	27	18	...	...
Denmark	13	21	33	95	42	73	62	114	113	91	67	68	16	36	16	...	...
Finland	75	73	45	66	51	37	32	90	83	57	71	50	22	5	23	14	...
France	170	103	68	54	63	73	76	45	62	35	56	81	24	34	23	...	...
Germany, Western	581	570	597	721	805	722	772	1 058	434	620	778	603	240	171	192	137	...
Greece	119	63	37	79	6	91	57	7	36	218	33	...	...	6	...	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of	75	77	27	39	11	10	13	37	60	48	17	50	24	8	18	2	...
Italy	452	311	156	128	102	70	34	60	184	234	154	190	118	35	37	116	...
Netherlands	223	225	232	204	204	147	156	300	175	186	252	228	89	81	58	53	...
Norway	86	84	74	96	76	80	83	95	108	96	107	65	24	23	18	14	...
Portugal	40	35	22	19	24	22	41	19	12	4	3	64	26	21	17	...	...
Spain ⁴	22	15	200	70	175	163	265	12	4	—	24	18	10	3	5	...	...
Sweden	59	61	8	3	4	—	—	1	2	9	—	30	4	14	12	16	...
Switzerland	84	90	105	93	118	113	85	66	80	140	44	50	12	14	24	29	...
United Kingdom	1 242	1 188	979	1 287	817	712	1 254	1 251	1 402	1 240	1 226	1 146	398	355	393	541	...
Yugoslavia	55	244	139	282	79	276	141	336	384	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3 572	3 416	2 947	3 466	2 793	2 818	3 331	3 744	3 339	3 451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 11. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) :
Trade by crop year (July-June), 1951/52 to 1954/55,
and 1954-56 (concluded)

Tableau 11. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent
de froment) : Commerce par campagne agricole
(juillet-juin), 1951/52 à 1954/55, et 1954-56 (fin)

Country — Pays	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1954				1955							1956
	Quarterly averages Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	X	XI	XII	I
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)																
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
British West Indies ^a	55	52	50	58	56	46	56	65	43	67	48	...	19	...	...	...
Cuba ^a	47	69	*45	51	53	49	41	57	39	66	29	...	12	...	...	...
Mexico	110	85	41	—	38	30	—	—	—	6	—	...	2	2	...	...
United States	250	195	60	30	39	94	20	23	11	67	30	56	15	16	25	24
Others ^a	65	64	74	72	64	77	42	73	74	97	114	...	24	...	...	...
Total	530	470	270	210	250	300	160	220	170	300	230	...	70	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA																
Bolivia ^a	22	24	25	26	29	23	27	18	25	33	10	...	7	...	...	...
Brazil	341	353	408	403	269	456	425	497	400	294	614	...	...	...	...	...
Chile ^a	29	58	37	70	5	58	66	119	68	26	37	...	22	...	...	...
Peru	56	61	66	62	56	56	81	*50	56	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela	48	42	48	54	57	48	46	48	61	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ^a	48	102	66	65	46	66	73	60	48	80	60	...	10	...	...	...
Total	540	640	650	680	460	700	720	800	660	560	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASIA																
Ceylon	75	94	91	76	82	74	103	23	78	101	50	76	31	14	31	26
India	1 023	342	171	137	10	39	41	111	191	207	39	...	*4	*4	...	...
Indonesia	59	35	55	33	57	38	25	31	39	36	40	51	7	20	24	...
Israel	63	78	80	97	67	61	108	93	77	109	51	79	28	34	17	...
Japan	422	309	592	490	479	782	564	402	479	516	829	509	164	144	201	...
Korea ^a	*20	*50	*40	18	6	51	46	...	10	18	24	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	20	43	43	47	24	35	60	34	30	63	16	...	...	...	...	...
Malaya, Fed. of	43	45	46	58	36	44	47	61	71	55	38	44	15	14	15	20
Pakistan	—	221	193	2	134	3	—	8	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines ^a	69	61	*63	84	45	70	73	63	92	107	46	...	30	...	...	...
Turkey	27	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	109	60	27	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1 800	1 280	1 370	1 080	940	1 200	1 070	830	1 180	1 270	1 660	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																
Algeria	56	17	26	5	39	40	5	9	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian Congo	7	6	8	9	7	6	10	9	7	10	9	...	2	2	...	...
Egypt	227	233	55	1	20	4	—	—	—	6	8	...	...	...	...	...
French West Africa	17	19	19	27	18	21	24	27	31	25	27	27	7	10	10	...
Sudan	10	8	15	20	17	12	19	10	11	39	23	...	3	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	42	48	86	48	20	102	86	...	23	80	93	...	11	...	...	...
Total	360	330	210	110	121	185	144	55	74	163	162	...	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA																
New Zealand	35	46	47	55	57	50	53	56	63	48	55	...	...	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL																
	7 200	6 450	5 850	6 250	4 900	5 650	6 100	6 300	6 100	6 500	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in wheat and wheat flour. The countries shown accounted for about 97 % of world exports and 90 % of world imports in 1953. The following extraction rates have been used in converting flour to wheat equivalent : Argentina and Australia, 72 % ; Canada, 72.6 % ; United States, 71.5 % ; for the other exporting countries and for all importing countries, 72%.

^aFigures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs, as well as exports of flour from Canadian wheat imported for milling in bond, but exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — ^bData by quarter exclude small amounts of wheat flour. — ^cThrough 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — ^dCrop year quarterly averages represent official imports; other quarterly figures are incomplete; they are the reported destinations of the exports of Argentina, Australia, Canada, and the United States.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97% des exportations mondiales et 90 % des importations mondiales. Les taux de blutage suivants ont été utilisés pour convertir la farine en équivalent de blé : Argentine et Australie, 72 % ; Canada, 72,6 % ; États-Unis, 71,5 % ; pour les autres pays exportateurs et tous les pays importateurs, 72%.

^aLes chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des États-Unis et les exportations de farine obtenue de blé canadien importé et moulu en franchise, mais ils ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains. — ^bLes données trimestrielles ne comprennent pas de petites quantités de farine de froment. — ^cJusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — ^dLes chiffres par campagne agricole sont les moyennes trimestrielles des données officielles d'importation; les autres données trimestrielles sont incomplètes; elles ont été calculées d'après les destinations déclarées des exportations de l'Argentine, de l'Australie, du Canada et des États-Unis.

Table 12. - Rice (milled rice equivalent):
Trade, 1952-56Tableau 12. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné):
Commerce, 1952-56

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954				1955							1956
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	X	XI	XII	I
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Italy	69	61	42	42	63	33	41	30	43	37	32	57	28	13	16	40
Spain ¹	17	14	14	12	10	15	15	15	1	3	5	40	12	19	9	...
Total	86	75	56	54	73	48	56	45	44	40	37	97	40	32	25	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
United States ²	198	174	142	128	255	112	105	98	81	125	150	156	70	54	32	15
SOUTH AMERICA																
Brazil	43	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
British Guiana	7	10	10	*14	8	10	10	10	11	16	*14	*15	*5	*6	*4	...
Ecuador	14	8	3	—	1	5	4	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	...
Total	64	19	13	—	9	15	14	11	13	20	—	—	—	—	—	...
ASIA																
Burma	315	242	365	409	323	427	293	418	411	508	275	442	164	141	137	109
Cambodia	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	14	6	5	—	—	—	—	...
Laos	58	49	98	20	92	85	66	151	38	31	11	—	—	—	—	...
Viet-Nam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
China	*50	*65	*65	*85	*40	*90	*45	*90	*120	*60	*55	106	*35	*26	*45	...
India	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	18	38	23	—	*3	*6	—	...
Iran	15	12	16	—	18	17	12	28	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Pakistan	4	22	35	—	20	14	18	87	33	68	67	—	—	—	—	...
Taiwan (Formosa)	26	15	9	—	—	33	—	3	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Thailand	353	335	252	307	254	233	281	241	321	389	286	232	69	61	102	89
Total	821	740	841	—	747	899	715	1 022	1 036	1 140	—	—	—	—	—	...
AFRICA																
Egypt	4	—	12	44	—	11	—	35	34	29	47	67	14	20	33	29
Madagascar	10	11	4	11	4	3	3	5	3	9	19	14	4	4	6	6
Total	14	11	16	55	4	14	3	40	37	38	66	81	18	24	39	35
OCEANIA																
Australia	6	8	7	11	8	4	11	6	9	7	13	14	6	4	4	3
WORLD TOTAL (domestic rice)																
	1 200	1 050	1 100	—	1 150	1 100	950	1 250	1 250	1 200	—	—	—	—	—	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Austria	6	6	6	9	6	4	7	7	10	7	10	8	—	—	—	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	6	7	9	13	9	9	6	11	14	9	17	13	4	4	5	...
France	8	8	15	18	10	19	13	20	21	24	20	8	4	3	1	...
Germany, Western	15	23	20	27	25	15	18	21	27	23	41	18	6	6	6	13
Netherlands	7	10	18	30	15	14	11	31	57	38	11	13	5	5	3	4
Switzerland	3	6	5	5	6	3	3	7	3	6	3	7	1	3	3	1
United Kingdom	14	12	17	27	16	17	18	18	26	35	26	22	5	7	10	9
Total	59	72	90	129	87	81	76	115	158	142	128	89	—	—	—	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
Canada	6	7	9	8	11	6	4	11	8	5	6	12	3	4	5	...
Cuba	54	61	*41	*29	*46	*23	*47	*48	*26	*10	*32	*49	*20	*15	*14	99
Other	20	20	*20	—	*13	*11	*14	*16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Total	80	90	70	—	70	40	65	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
SOUTH AMERICA, Total																
	7	7	7	—	*7	*6	*11	*6	*4	—	—	—	—	—	—	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 12. - Rice (milled rice equivalent):
Trade, 1952-56 (concluded)Tableau 12. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné):
Commerce, 1952-56 (fin)

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954				1955							1956
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	X	XI	XII	I
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)																
ASIA																
British Borneo	7	9	8	*11	8	6	10	9	*11	*10	*10	*15	*4	*4	*7	..
Ceylon	101	103	101	96	74	136	79	114	73	120	92	100	31	34	35	28
Hong Kong	59	78	27	66	11	14	31	51	68	71	68	57	20	16	21	29
India	*185	*48	163	...	14	105	226	308	217	69	*4	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	190	89	64	32	108	40	62	48	4	3	21	99	21	31	47	...
Japan	245	270	358	311	554	510	216	151	192	474	280	300	93	131	76	...
Korea and Ryukyu Islands	46	76	*10	...	*10	*10	*10	*10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	2	1	3	...	1	8	3	2	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Malaya-Singapore ⁴	132	125	68	123	49	52	55	116	110	102	141	140	69	29	42	55
Philippines	16	—	*11	...	*1	—	...	*43	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	2	2	2	...	1	2	3	4	7	3	5	...	...	...	...	...
Total	985	801	810	...	831	883	695	856	688	860	...	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																
French West Africa	14	18	17	28	9	25	20	14	33	30	21	27	8	6	13	...
Mauritius	10	15	14	...	1	6	18	13	19	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	5	7	5	...	3	1	8	7	12	1	10	...	...	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	7	—	6	...	10	5	—	8	3	7	12	...	...	...	...	...
Total	36	40	42	...	23	37	46	42	67	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	1 150	1 000	1 050	...	1 050	1 050	900	1 150	1 100	1 200	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries where data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in rice. The countries shown accounted for about 96 % of world exports and imports in 1953. Paddy is expressed in terms of milled rice at the conventional rate of 65 %.

¹Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. — ²Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — ³Reported destinations of exports of the major surplus-producing countries. — ⁴Net imports.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial de riz. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96 % des exportations et importations mondiales. Le paddy est exprimé en équivalent de riz usiné au taux de conversion conventionnel de 65 %.

¹Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — ²Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des États-Unis, mais ils ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains. — ³Destinations déclarées des exportations des principaux pays excédentaires. — ⁴Importations nettes.

Table 13. - Potatoes : Trade,
prewar, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, 1954, and 1955

Country — Pays	Exports - Exportations					
	1934- 38	1948- 50	1952	1953	1954	1955 ¹
..... Thousand metric tons						
EUROPE						
Belgium-Luxembourg	50	70	30	57	63	259
Denmark	25	140	122	193	72	43
France	74	188	157	150	186	321
Germany ²	22	*35	30	69	54	45
Hungary	58	*4	—	—	—	—
Ireland, Rep. of	33	42	29	44	24	37
Italy	115	87	116	125	206	197
Netherlands	315	675	522	484	361	667
Poland	37	—	*3	*5	*8	—
Portugal	8	6	8	10	8	6
Spain ³	*77	11	103	63	70	83
Canary Islands	*13	7	16	—	—	—
United Kingdom	46	73	62	98	*60	*92
Jersey	67	31	40	45	36	—
Total	960	1 460	1 290	1 410	1 210	1 850
U.S.S.R.	23	—	—	—	—	—
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada	60	252	81	149	117	94
United States	44	262	158	136	153	179
Total	106	510	240	290	270	275
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	16	6	1	2	47	5
Chile	5	—	—	—	—	—
Total	23	7	8	2	50	5
ASIA						
Burma	*32	3	2	3	3	(3) —
Cyprus	14	25	44	44	46	33
Hong Kong	3	6	7	15	10	6
Japan	40	5	27	30	27	29
Syria and Lebanon ⁷	5	*13	7	12	18	(9) 8
Total	105	60	110	130	130	100
AFRICA						
Algeria	63	78	99	96	95	73
Egypt	2	13	11	6	35	*35
French Morocco	8	16	13	13	20	14
Union of South Africa	5	16	17	13	19	—
Total	90	130	150	135	180	145
OCEANIA						
Australia	2	24	38	11	5	—
New Zealand	7	4	1	1	2	(11) 3
Total	9	28	39	12	7	—
WORLD TOTAL	1 300	2 200	1 850	2 000	1 900	2 400

NOTE : Continental and world totals represent estimates of total trade in potatoes.

¹Numbers in parentheses preceding data indicate number of months covered, beginning with January. — ²Postwar years, Western Germany. — ³Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — ⁴Average of 2 years. — ⁵1934. — ⁶Seed only. — ⁷From 1 April 1950, Lebanon only. — ⁸1950. — ⁹1937 and 1938; includes Pakistan. — ¹⁰1949 and 1950.

Tableau 13. - Pommes de terre: Commerce,
avant-guerre, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, 1954 et 1955

Country — Pays	Imports - Importations					
	1934- 38	1948- 50	1952	1953	1954	1955 ¹
..... Milliers de tonnes métriques						
EUROPE						
Austria	19	38	28	11	23	56
Belgium-Luxembourg	90	113	112	118	132	111
France	140	238	208	348	242	191
Germany ²	102	*300	135	94	166	243
Greece	3	16	9	2	10	8
Italy	69	57	93	138	118	98
Portugal	16	72	17	36	26	39
Spain ³	*23	157	17	—	—	—
Canary Islands	*7	14	*25	45	53	72
Switzerland	42	58	41	77	52	90
United Kingdom	209	176	150	123	184	428
Total	755	1 290	885	1 045	1 060	1 400
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
British West Indies	7	*12	*15	*15	*15	—
Canada	6	23	100	62	93	123
Cuba	33	45	47	39	*45	—
United States	27	203	88	77	66	56
Total	86	310	280	220	250	270
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	86	46	15	26	—	10
Brazil	3	39	—	12	—	(9) 7
British Guiana	4	6	7	7	9	—
Uruguay	25	36	67	61	36	(9) 13
Venezuela	6	34	42	38	43	32
Total	127	165	145	150	100	80
ASIA						
Cambodia	5	11	21	18	17	—
Laos	—	—	—	—	—	—
Viet-Nam	12	26	43	36	41	(9) 7
Ceylon	*34	12	—	—	1	—
India	16	*24	19	16	12	6
Israel (Palestine)	15	25	36	30	32	33
Malaya-Singapore	11	11	4	4	1	—
Philippines	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	115	145	180	165	165	100
AFRICA						
Algeria	52	66	57	89	86	113
Egypt	21	27	24	27	13	(11) 17
French Morocco	16	25	22	37	31	18
Mozambique	3	4	4	4	*4	(4) 2
Tunisia	13	17	15	18	28	28
Total	135	175	170	230	210	240
OCEANIA, Total	2	5	36	11	10	—
WORLD TOTAL	1 200	2 100	1 700	1 800	1 800	2 100

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux représentent des estimations du commerce mondial de pommes de terre.

¹Les chiffres entre parenthèses, précédant les données, représentent le nombre de mois, commençant avec janvier, pour lesquels on dispose de renseignements. — ²Années d'après-guerre, Allemagne occidentale. — ³Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — ⁴Moyenne de 2 années. — ⁵1934. — ⁶Pommes de terre de semence seulement. — ⁷A partir du 1^{er} avril 1950, Liban seulement. — ⁸1950. — ⁹1937 et 1938; y compris le Pakistan. — ¹⁰1949 et 1950.

Table 14. - Edible dry beans: Trade, prewar, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, 1954, and 1955

Tableau 14. - Haricots secs comestibles: Commerce, avant-guerre, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, 1954 et 1955

Country Pays	Exports - Exportations						Country Pays	Imports - Importations					
	1934-38	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1955 ¹		1934-38	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1955 ¹
..... Thousand metric tons .....							..... Milliers de tonnes métriques						
EUROPE							EUROPE						
Austria.....	0.1	1.5	—	—	2.2	0.2	Belgium-Luxembourg ² ..	18.3	6.4	5.3	5.3	5.6	6.2
Belgium-Luxembourg ² ..	12.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.9	France.....	29.6	16.5	9.2	21.3	7.5	7.6
France.....	5.9	4.5	2.7	4.6	5.1	6.7	Germany ² ..	29.0	*60.0	21.5	21.0	30.9	30.4
Netherlands.....	4.2	6.6	11.5	10.1	6.5	7.8	Greece.....	17.8	14.9	3.9	15.8	8.3	9.1
Yugoslavia.....	29.9	5.0	0.9	—	—	4.3	Italy.....	37.6	17.6	7.4	13.2	1.4	2.2
Total.....	160	50	40	30	30	40	Netherlands.....	1.6	2.9	10.8	5.3	12.0	7.7
N. and CENT. AMERICA							Norway ² ..	6.1	7.5	6.1	6.3	7.8	10.3
Canada.....	3.6	7.1	7.1	23.5	6.8	2.5	Portugal.....	2.6	8.8	0.7	4.0	6.8	3.9
United States.....	3.1	84.0	175.3	130.1	92.3	62.5	Spain ¹⁰ ..	*4.1	14.9	—	0.2	—	—
Total.....	10	100	190	160	100	70	Sweden ² ..	2.9	2.0	1.0	2.1	3.4	4.7
SOUTH AMERICA							Switzerland.....	2.8	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.4
Brazil ¹²	0.4	17.4	0.5	—	—	—	United Kingdom.....	48.1	31.0	82.4	83.3	61.2	50.8
Chile.....	32.3	37.5	30.4	26.4	30.9	71.9	Yugoslavia.....	—	1.2	—	7.9	3.8	—
Total.....	30	70	30	30	35	75	Total.....	210	200	160	200	160	140
ASIA							N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Burma.....	*39.6	23.4	*69.3	102.5	46.3	(3)10.9	Cuba.....	16.4	35.6	52.0	55.6	...	...
Cambodia.....	1.6	9.5	2.3	1.9	4.2	(11)4.9	United States.....	11.9	10.0	6.7	7.1	6.7	13.4
Laos.....	197.9	*12.2	*21.0	*40.0	*37.0	(9)0.1	Total.....	40	60	135	125	...	...
Viet-Nam.....	6.9	12.3	*69.3	*67.9	*27.0	*33.8	SOUTH AMERICA						
China.....	*0.6	*0.1	—	12.5	—	—	Colombia.....	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.5	0.9	...
Hong Kong.....	24.3	0.7	3.0	8.4	0.7	0.6	Venezuela ² ..	—	6.9	12.4	8.6	13.3	(8)11.4
Iran.....	3.1	17.7	4.7	3.7	2.3	1.5	Total.....	5	10	15	13	15	20
Japan.....	320	110	190	260	150	140	ASIA						
Turkey.....	11.2	12.8	*77.3	*83.6	*35.8	*44.6	Hong Kong.....	11.2	12.8	*77.3	*83.6	*35.8	*44.6
Total.....	125.5	*12.4	5.1	1.8	47.5	69.5	Japan.....	*125.5	*12.4	5.1	1.8	47.5	69.5
AFRICA							Malaya-Singapore.....	14.9	12.4	17.9	9.8	9.8	14.2
Angola.....	4.9	36.1	17.0	20.2	15.9	(9)9.6	Taiwan (Formosa).....	4.3	*117.6	*25.9	*14.5	*7.8	...
Kenya.....	2.1	*12.9	7.8	2.5	*0.7	(11)0.7	Total.....	200	70	150	140	130	150
Uganda.....	19.1	*11.4	2.3	3.0	*2.9	(11)*0.6	AFRICA						
Madagascar.....	3.0	8.4	7.4	11.0	6.6	14.8	Algeria.....	5.2	2.5	3.9	7.2	3.5	...
Sudan.....	*0.4	*6.2	*21.6	*8.7	*10.6	(11)*7.5	Egypt.....	3.6	2.9	5.2	4.0	4.3	(11)5.4
Tanganyika.....	35	80	90	95	80	80	Total.....	30	20	30	35	25	...
OCEANIA							OCEANIA						
Australia.....	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.7	...	Australia.....	1.2	3.6	1.6	1.5	5.3	...
WORLD TOTAL.....	540	410	540	570	400	410	WORLD TOTAL.....	510	340	490	520	450	440

NOTE: Continental and world totals represent estimates of total trade in edible dry beans.

¹Numbers in parentheses preceding data indicate number of months covered, beginning with January. — ²Includes broad beans. — ³Average of 2 years. — ⁴Includes all kinds of pulses. — ⁵1948. — ⁶Includes peas. — ⁷1950. — ⁸Postwar years, Western Germany. — ⁹Includes peas and lentils. — ¹⁰Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only; afterwards also Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. — ¹¹1949 and 1950.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux représentent des estimations du commerce mondial des haricots secs comestibles.

¹Les chiffres entre parenthèses, précédant les données, représentent le nombre de mois, commençant avec janvier, pour lesquels on dispose de renseignements. — ²Y compris les fèves. — ³Moyenne de 2 années. — ⁴Y compris toutes autres espèces de légumes secs. — ⁵1948. — ⁶Y compris les pois. — ⁷1950. — ⁸Années d'après-guerre, Allemagne occidentale. — ⁹Y compris les pois et les lentilles. — ¹⁰Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — ¹¹1949 et 1950.

Table 15. - Cotton (lint) :
Trade by quarters, 1952-55Tableau 15. - Coton (fibre) :
Commerce par trimestre, 1952-55

Country Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1953		1954				1955			
	Quarterly averages				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
	Moyennes trimestrielles													
.....Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques.....														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Mexico.....	57.2	58.6	64.8	...	52.0	94.3	48.3	11.3	90.2	109.5	57.6	31.2	...	...
United States ¹	230.7	161.0	235.2	140.8	115.9	190.0	251.1	269.6	140.2	279.9	228.4	170.3	53.7	110.9
Total.....	287.9	219.6	300.0	...	167.9	284.3	299.4	280.9	230.4	389.4	286.0	201.5	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina.....	5.8	15.3	6.9	0.4	25.7	10.9	1.4	3.7	9.7	1.8	1.8	...	...	...
Brazil.....	7.0	34.9	77.4	...	34.0	84.4	80.3	82.9	79.1	67.3	47.8	39.1	45.4	...
Paraguay.....	3.7	3.6	...	...	6.0	2.4	1.7	3.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peru.....	20.7	22.1	20.8	...	30.3	19.7	6.7	24.8	31.6	20.2	12.3	17.3	...	...
Total.....	37.2	75.9	108.8	...	96.0	117.4	90.1	115.3	125.0	105.0	65.0	60.0	...	...
ASIA														
India.....	13.2	11.4	6.8	...	2.6	6.8	9.5	3.9	4.4	9.6	12.8	12.3	...	...
Pakistan.....	3.3	7.6	9.2	...	4.2	9.9	16.3	5.4	3.6	11.5	25.8	...	...	...
Syria.....	61.5	70.5	35.5	42.0	57.3	53.7	56.6	44.9	18.9	21.5	36.1	54.5	43.0	34.4
Turkey.....	9.4	13.5	10.5	...	1.7	25.1	11.2	1.8	1.1	28.1	26.1	13.5	5.3	44.2
Total.....	17.5	25.1	14.9	13.2	20.6	25.0	26.5	17.8	6.9	8.5	18.4	18.4	11.1	4.8
Total.....	104.9	128.1	76.9	...	86.4	120.5	120.1	73.8	34.9	79.2	119.2	105.0	65.0	105.0
AFRICA														
Belgian Congo.....	11.4	11.4	10.2	...	12.6	12.6	8.9	10.8	8.8	12.2	8.2	7.9	12.1	...
Egypt.....	67.6	86.6	72.0	69.3	57.3	98.4	108.6	73.0	45.2	61.1	73.2	52.6	57.5	*94.1
French Equatorial Africa.....	7.3	6.3	7.9	8.3	8.0	11.2	4.6	4.5	16.0	6.6	5.9	6.2	15.2	5.8
Mozambique.....	7.5	9.6	9.6	...	16.8	12.4	5.7	3.7	14.9	14.2	5.8	1.0	*11.5	...
Sudan.....	13.8	22.6	15.1	23.7	45.5	17.9	4.2	27.2	18.3	10.8	11.9	22.1	37.6	23.2
Uganda.....	17.1	15.2	17.8	...	13.9	2.0	20.9	29.4	14.4	6.6	12.3	26.1	13.3	...
Total.....	124.7	151.6	132.6	132.6	154.1	154.5	152.8	148.6	117.6	111.5	117.3	115.9	147.2	150.0
WORLD TOTAL.....	580	610	655	...	530	720	700	650	540	730	630	510	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria.....	4.6	4.8	5.5	5.5	3.8	4.0	7.6	4.3	5.9	4.4	6.6	5.6	4.1	5.8
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	21.9	22.9	26.5	23.0	20.4	25.8	28.2	27.3	23.0	27.7	30.0	19.8	19.4	22.7
Czechoslovakia.....	*5.0	*3.8	*5.3	...	*3.7	*3.7	*5.3	*5.3	*5.2	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark.....	2.3	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.9	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.4	1.7
Finland.....	3.6	2.5	4.8	3.7	2.7	2.0	7.7	2.1	4.6	4.9	2.4	4.1	4.1	4.1
France.....	61.5	70.9	78.3	66.7	60.2	67.0	87.8	79.1	65.6	80.8	83.6	61.4	53.8	68.0
Germany, Western.....	54.4	60.0	71.2	66.0	59.1	62.1	77.8	80.8	51.0	75.4	75.1	60.1	56.8	72.2
Greece.....	...	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.1
Italy.....	50.8	38.1	40.2	34.7	36.5	27.8	50.7	45.1	38.2	26.0	41.8	35.2	33.2	28.8
Netherlands.....	15.0	17.4	19.4	20.3	18.7	16.2	20.5	21.1	15.7	20.5	27.3	19.2	13.3	21.3
Norway.....	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.8
Poland.....	*4.2	*2.5	*3.2	...	*2.5	*2.5	*3.3	*3.3	*3.2	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal.....	10.5	10.4	11.1	12.1	8.2	14.5	14.1	6.0	7.5	16.7	12.4	7.5	9.1	19.6
Spain ²	21.4	17.1	14.7	18.1	14.5	15.5	15.3	17.0	5.5	21.0	9.4	24.9	14.1	24.1
Sweden.....	8.3	7.2	8.0	6.5	4.8	6.9	9.5	6.9	7.5	8.2	8.8	5.0	5.2	7.2
Switzerland.....	8.7	8.9	9.9	8.9	7.3	14.2	11.0	5.6	6.2	17.0	8.7	5.6	5.8	15.4
United Kingdom.....	67.4	84.8	94.8	301.1	76.0	95.0	94.7	108.0	95.2	81.2	88.6	72.2	66.5	73.8
Yugoslavia.....	5.9	7.0	5.5	11.2	7.6	6.7	2.6	9.0	4.2	6.1	11.1	16.1	9.7	7.8
Total.....	346.6	362.5	402.3	163.7	329.4	368.9	439.7	425.1	342.3	403.2	420.0	350.0	305.0	380.0
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada.....	18.8	18.2	16.7	20.0	12.8	17.0	15.9	17.3	11.1	22.5	20.9	21.3	16.0	21.7
United States.....	7.5	10.2	7.0	10.3	8.2	6.0	7.8	9.6	5.5	5.2	13.4	8.3	8.9	10.5
Total.....	26.3	28.4	23.7	30.3	21.0	23.0	23.7	26.9	16.6	27.7	34.3	29.6	24.9	32.2
SOUTH AMERICA														
Chile.....	4.7	3.1	7.2	3.9	2.6	2.4	2.3	6.1	17.7	2.7	4.7	6.4	4.4	...
ASIA														
China.....	*20.3	*5.7	*12.2	...	*5.7	*5.8	*12.3	*12.3	*12.2	*12.2	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong.....	7.2	9.6	13.6	10.0	9.4	10.5	13.2	16.2	9.9	15.2	12.3	7.9	8.6	11.1
India.....	51.8	27.6	31.0	...	32.6	13.3	28.4	49.4	25.9	20.3	27.1	33.3	...	...
Japan.....	107.0	120.9	122.4	110.2	119.1	135.0	130.3	152.0	98.9	108.3	123.1	121.2	77.4	119.2
Total.....	186.3	163.8	179.2	...	166.8	164.6	184.2	229.9	146.9	156.0	170.0	175.0	...	...
AFRICA														
Union of South Africa ³	0.6	0.8	1.1	...	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.5	...
OCEANIA														
Australia.....	4.0	3.6	5.3	...	4.3	4.3	4.9	6.6	6.3	3.3	8.2	6.0	...	...
WORLD TOTAL.....	600	595	650	560	560	600	690	730	560	620	670	600	500	480

NOTE: Data are taken from national sources as well as from Cotton, quarterly statistical bulletin of the International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cotton. The countries shown accounted for about 94% of world exports and imports in 1953.

¹Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs and exclude those to territories and possessions. — ²Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — ³Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE: Les données proviennent de sources nationales ainsi que de Coton, le bulletin trimestriel de statistique du Comité consultatif international du coton, Washington. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 94% des exportations et des importations totales.

¹Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains. — ²Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares; ensuite, comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — ³A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 16. - Flax : Trade, prewar, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, 1954, and 1955

Tableau 16. - Lin : Commerce, avant-guerre, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, 1954 et 1955

Country Pays	Item Produits	1934- 38	1948- 50	1952	1953	1954	1955	Country Pays	Item Produits	1934- 38	1948- 50	1952	1953	1954	1955
.....Thousand metric tons.....								.....Milliers de tonnes métriques.....							
EXPORTING COUNTRIES								IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)							
EUROPE								EUROPE							
Belgium-Luxembourg	Straw	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	—	Finland.....	Fiber and tow	1.3	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.0	...
	Fiber	32.7	40.6	41.0	47.4	57.4	55.9								
	Tow	19.1	17.8	17.0	23.5	26.0	30.6	France.....	Straw	1.5	0.1	—	—	—	—
Denmark.....	Fiber and tow	0.1	0.9	2.1	2.7	2.7	1.8		Fiber and tow	34.7	21.6	18.3	15.1	15.8	16.9
France.....	Straw	105.7	53.3	66.6	44.5	73.8	72.5	Germany ¹	Straw	—	*0.5	1.5	—	—	—
	Fiber	5.0	1.9	2.4	6.7	10.4	17.2		Fiber	12.0	*2.5	3.5	5.9	8.3	11.5
	and tow								Tow	8.1	*0.9	8.0	12.6	11.8	16.2
Ireland, Rep. of.....	Fiber	0.7	2.4	2.6	1.3	0.4	0.4	Hungary.....	Fiber	0.5	*0.8	*0.3	*0.2	*2.0	...
	Tow	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.2		Tow	0.5	*0.4	*0.1	—	—	...
Netherlands.....	Straw	41.0	49.2	91.7	100.8	96.3	112.7	Italy.....	Fiber	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.8	2.1	2.5
	Fiber	5.5	8.1	12.0	10.8	10.3	11.5		Tow	0.3	—	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.9
	Tow	1.9	4.6	9.8	10.7	4.7	5.7	Poland.....	Fiber and tow	0.1	*3.2	*1.5	—	*5.0	..
United Kingdom.....	Fiber and tow	1.9	2.2	1.0	1.3	*0.1	...	Sweden.....	Fiber	2.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.0	3.1
									Tow	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.7
Total.....	Straw	147	103	158	146	171	186	United Kingdom.....	Fiber	40.1	27.3	28.9	31.6	27.6	30.2
	Fiber	87	81	93	107	112	125		Tow	20.3	8.1	7.1	10.4	13.1	13.7
	and tow							Total.....	Straw	147	104	157	147	170	181
U.S.S.R.	Fiber and tow	83.6	*3.0	*6.0	*2.0	—	...		Fiber and tow	165	82	87	100	110	125
N. and C. AMERICA								N. and C. AMERICA							
Canada.....	Fiber and tow	0.3	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	Canada.....	Fiber and tow	0.2	0.3	—	—	0.1	—
AFRICA								United States.....	Straw	—	0.3	0.1	0.1	—	—
Egypt.....	Fiber and tow	0.9	2.7	2.2	2.6	4.7	*3.5		Fiber	3.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.6
									Tow	0.9	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.1	2.0
WORLD TOTAL.....								Total.....	Fiber and tow	5	4	3	3	2	4
	Straw	145	103	158	146	171	186	ASIA							
	Fiber	172	92	102	113	120	130	Hong Kong.....	Fiber and tow	0.2	1.8	—	—	—	—
	and tow							Japan.....	Fiber and tow	8.3	0.5	2.4	4.3	2.9	2.5
IMPORTING COUNTRIES								Total.....	Fiber and tow	9	2	2	5	3	3
EUROPE								WORLD TOTAL.....							
Austria.....	Fiber	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7		Straw	147	104	155	147	170	181
	Tow	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.6		Fiber	180	91	96	110	115	135
Belgium-Luxembourg	Straw	144.8	103.2	155.1	146.8	169.7	180.8		and tow						
	Fiber	9.5	1.9	2.3	4.4	5.1	8.9								
	Tow	12.7	3.3	6.4	7.8	7.1	10.5								
Czechoslovakia.....	Fiber	10.0	*4.3	*2.8	*1.1	*50	...								
	Tow	6.2	*0.7	*0.1	—	—	...								

NOTE : Figures for tow include waste. Continental and world totals represent estimates of total trade in flax.

¹Re-exports only. — ²Postwar years, Western Germany.

NOTE : Les données pour l'étoile comprennent les déchets. Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux représentent des estimations du commerce mondial de lin.

¹Réexportations seulement. — ²Années d'après-guerre, Allemagne occidentale.

Table 17. - Jute : Trade,
prewar, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, 1954, and 1955Tableau 17. - Jute : Commerce,
avant-guerre, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, 1954 et 1955

Country Pays	1934-38	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1955 ¹	Country Pays	1934-38	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1955 ¹
..... Thousand metric tons .....							..... Milliers de tonnes métriques						
EXPORTING COUNTRIES							IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)						
ASIA							U.S.S.R.	*22.3	*20.0	*20.0	*18.0	*7.0	...
India	1768.5	*144.1	—	—	—	(11) —							
Pakistan	10.5	*4.9	840.4	980.2	791.7	981.5	N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Nepal ²			*0.0				Canada	1.0	3.3	0.3	3.2	1.0	1.2
							Mexico	1.1	—	0.1	0.9	—	(7) 0.1
WORLD TOTAL	820	790	870	1 000	800	1000	United States	73.2	72.6	44.9	94.5	42.6	53.2
							Total	75	76	45	99	44	55
IMPORTING COUNTRIES							SOUTH AMERICA						
EUROPE							Argentina	9.4	11.7	5.4	8.0	13.4	16.0
Austria	8.3	1.9	8.5	7.3	6.6	6.6	Brazil	22.8	14.7	16.5	—	—	(9) —
Belgium-Luxembourg	54.2	51.2	66.7	72.2	69.7	78.1	Chile ³	2.6	1.4	3.6	2.9	3.0	—
Czechoslovakia	34.5	13.5	*8.0	*6.0	*3.0	...	Uruguay	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.5	(9) 3.7
Denmark	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.2	3.0	2.1	Total	36	30	26	12	18	21
France	93.8	63.9	63.0	100.6	84.9	96.7	ASIA						
							China	21.2	6.4	*2.5	—	—	...
Germany ⁴	108.6	41.3	78.1	88.0	86.6	92.6	India	10.6	191.0	273.0	238.0	220.8	(11) 220.7
Greece	2.7	2.4	3.5	3.2	3.9	3.3	Japan	24.5	8.5	20.6	32.2	27.0	31.7
Hungary	9.8	*1.1	*1.5	*2.0	*1.0	...	Total	60	210	300	270	250	275
Ireland, Rep. of	3.3	4.5	4.7	7.4	6.1	7.0	AFRICA						
Italy	48.5	28.1	43.4	61.5	49.3	48.3	Egypt	—	2.3	1.0	1.3	2.3	(11) 1.0
							OCEANIA						
Netherlands	9.8	9.0	9.1	14.3	13.0	11.6	Australia	1.6	3.5	2.3	3.3	6.5	...
Norway	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.8	WORLD TOTAL	840	700	830	1 010	840	950
Poland	13.7	*10.2	*8.5	*16.0	*8.0	...							
Portugal	3.6	5.9	10.6	3.7	4.5	12.1							
Spain ⁵	*43.6	3.8	11.1	21.2	9.5	21.7							
Sweden	8.1	4.5	5.6	5.2	5.6	4.6							
Switzerland	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.6							
United Kingdom	190.5	102.0	101.7	175.8	126.8	133.9							
Yugoslavia	2.9	1.7	2.4	3.0	3.6	3.6							
Total	645	350	430	590	500	550							

NOTE : Continental and world totals represent estimates of total trade in jute.

¹Numbers in parentheses preceding data indicate number of months covered beginning with January. — ²Year beginning 1 April. — ³Post-war years, Western Germany. — ⁴Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — ⁵Average of 2 years. — ⁶Average of 4 years. — ⁷Includes small quantities of other fibers.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux représentent des estimations du commerce mondial de jute.

¹Les chiffres entre parenthèses, précédant les données, représentent le nombre de mois, commençant avec janvier, pour lesquels on dispose de renseignements. — ²Année commençant le 1^{er} avril. — ³Années d'après-guerre, Allemagne occidentale. — ⁴Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprenant aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — ⁵Moyenne de 2 années. — ⁶Moyenne de 4 années. — ⁷Y compris de petites quantités d'autres fibres.

Table 18. - Wool (clean basis):
Trade by quarters, 1952-55Tableau 18. - Laine (dessuittée):
Commerce par trimestre, 1952-55

Country Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1953		1954				1955			
	Quarterly averages Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
	.....Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques.....													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.4	3.3	2.3	3.0	2.6	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.5	3.4	3.0	2.7	3.1
France	2.7	3.1	3.2	4.4	2.5	3.4	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.5	4.8	4.2	4.0	4.8
Ireland, Rep. of	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.6	1.6
United Kingdom ¹	10.0	9.2	9.1	8.8	9.5	7.7	10.9	9.0	8.0	8.6	10.9	7.8	7.3	9.2
Total	16.1	16.9	15.6	17.6	16.3	15.5	16.9	15.9	14.4	15.7	20.2	15.9	15.6	18.7
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.4	0.2	—	—	0.5	—	0.1	—	—	—
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	17.2	24.5	15.3	16.9	15.0	5.2	14.0	20.8	15.5	10.8	17.9	21.3	13.6	14.8
Chile	1.2	1.1	0.4	3.2	0.4	—	0.3	—	1.5	—	—	9.9	1.8	1.2
Uruguay	8.0	13.8	9.4	—	12.2	4.1	8.7	14.4	10.4	4.3	7.2	7.8	6.7	—
Total	26.4	39.4	25.1	—	27.6	9.3	23.0	35.2	27.4	15.1	25.1	39.0	22.1	—
ASIA														
India	3.3	1.9	2.3	—	1.2	2.3	1.5	3.3	1.7	2.8	2.1	1.9	—	—
Iran	0.3	1.6	1.1	—	2.4	2.4	0.8	0.5	1.6	2.1	1.5	0.5	—	—
Pakistan	2.2	1.9	1.6	2.5	1.7	2.2	0.9	2.2	2.0	1.5	3.3	2.4	0.7	3.5
Turkey	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	5.9	5.4	5.1	—	5.3	7.0	3.2	6.0	5.3	6.7	7.1	4.9	—	—
AFRICA														
Union of South Africa ²	13.8	13.3	14.1	15.9	6.0	20.9	16.9	11.6	5.8	22.0	20.9	12.2	6.2	24.4
OCEANIA														
Australia	74.3	75.7	68.5	—	47.9	104.4	80.7	64.0	39.5	89.8	83.5	73.5	50.8	—
New Zealand	37.1	33.2	33.4	38.0	17.6	20.7	43.4	49.6	19.5	21.3	39.4	53.7	30.0	*28.9
Total	111.4	108.9	101.9	—	65.5	125.1	124.1	113.6	59.0	111.1	122.9	127.2	80.8	—
WORLD TOTAL	175	190	170	—	125	185	190	190	120	180	200	205	135	—
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	6.7	10.1	7.6	8.9	9.6	8.0	8.6	8.2	6.5	7.2	10.7	7.7	9.2	8.1
Denmark	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Finland ³	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.3
France	18.5	23.8	24.2	25.3	29.6	15.4	31.6	29.9	20.4	15.0	27.5	27.5	24.4	21.8
Germany, Western	8.7	15.4	14.2	17.4	12.2	12.1	13.5	16.7	14.8	12.0	18.8	20.0	17.5	13.2
Italy	10.2	12.8	10.9	10.1	13.0	9.7	14.6	13.3	8.7	6.9	11.5	11.2	9.9	8.0
Netherlands	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.7	1.6	1.7	2.2	3.0	2.5	1.5	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.1
Sweden	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.1
Switzerland	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
United Kingdom	52.0	61.0	51.4	55.0	39.3	46.7	54.7	68.7	38.7	43.6	66.8	54.2	50.8	48.3
Total	101.9	129.9	115.1	124.2	109.0	98.3	129.6	145.7	96.0	90.0	143.0	128.3	119.1	106.5
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	2.1	2.4	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.4
United States	41.6	33.4	23.4	—	32.4	21.9	21.8	27.7	24.2	19.9	28.2	30.9	28.8	—
Total	43.7	35.8	24.9	—	34.2	23.0	23.3	29.6	25.6	21.0	30.5	33.2	30.6	—
ASIA														
India	1.0	0.5	0.4	—	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	—	—
Japan	9.9	13.7	10.0	13.5	14.6	9.7	11.0	11.4	7.0	10.8	13.1	16.3	11.3	13.5
Total	10.9	14.2	10.4	—	15.4	10.1	11.4	11.8	7.2	11.0	13.4	16.9	—	—
WORLD TOTAL	165	190	160	—	170	160	175	200	160	135	200	200	170	—

NOTE: Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in wool on a clean basis. The countries shown accounted for about 96% of world exports and 94% of world imports in 1953.

¹Includes re-exports. — ²Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa. — ³Starting with 1953, includes tops and sliver.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des estimations du commerce mondial de la laine, en équivalent de laine dessuittée. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96% des exportations mondiales et 94% des importations mondiales.

¹Y compris les réexportations. — ²A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain. — ³A partir de 1953, y compris la laine à peigner et la laine cardée.

Table 19. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 19. - Série de prix d'intérêt international

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1955										1956		
		March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
WHEAT														
U. S. : No. 2 Red Winter, average of daily closing quotations, nearest de- livery date, Chicago ex- change	U.S.\$/ 60 lb.	2.16	2.10	2.12	1.99	2 00	1.94	1.99	2.03	2 04	2.08	2.10	2.18	2.23
Canada: No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort Wil- liam-Port Arthur, export price, Class II	Can.\$/ 60 lb.	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.75	1.72	1.73	1.72	1.72	1.73	1.76
U. K. : Average of daily closing quotations, near- est delivery date, Liver- pool exchange ¹	Sh.d./ 100 lb. £.s.d./ long ton	23/6	22/6	23/4	24/5	24/1	22/7	22/11	23/7	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27/2/0	26/11/9	26/19/2
RYE														
U.S. : No. 2, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.\$/ 56 lb.	1.32	1.25	1.23	1.14	1.04	1.05	1.11	1.06	1.03	1.16	1.16	1.22	1.22
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Ar- thur	Can.\$/ 56 lb.	1.03	0.99	1.02	1.00	0.99	0.87	0.95	0.97	0.95	1.03	1.10	1.16	1.24
BARLEY														
U.S. : No. 3, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.\$/ 48 lb.	1.34	1.34	1.29	1.29	1.18	1.17	1.13	1.16	1.13	1.12	1.10	1.06	1.12
Canada: No. 1 feed, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.\$/ 48 lb.	1 09	1.07	1 07	1 05	1 04	1 03	1 02	1 04	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.02	1 10
U.K. : Average of daily closing quotations, near- est delivery date, Lon- don exchange	£.s.d./ long ton	25/12/9	24/8/3	24/12/3	24/5/9	24/6/10	22/14/4	23/3/0	23/16/0	23/3/8	24/3/8	24/11/11	23/14/7	25/18/3
OATS														
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Ar- thur	Can.\$/ 34 lb.	0 90	0 92	0 93	0.90	0 81	0 80	0 79	0 80	0 80	0.82	0.82	0.85	0.88
MAIZE														
U.S. : No. 3 yellow, cash price at Chicago	U.S.\$/ 56 lb.	1.46	1.46	1.48	1.47	1.47	1.30	1.31	1.19	1.17	1.25	1.24	1.26	1.32
Netherlands : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Rotterdam exchange ..	Gullders/ 100 kg.	26.01	26.78	27.78	27 35	28 12	25 37	24.56	23 98	24.03	24.53	25.10	24.54	25.62
SORGHUM														
U.S. : Milo, No. 2 yellow, cash price at Kansas City	U.S.\$/ 100 lb.	2.41	2.42	2.68	2.72	2.35	2.23	2.17	2 03	2.01	2.14	2.10	2.11	2.15
RICE														
U.S. : Zenith, U.S. No. 2, milled, New Orleans...	U.S.\$/ 100 lb.	9.70	10.70	11 25	11.25	10 75	9.05	8.90	8 90	9.25	9.20	9.10	8.90	8.80
SUGAR														
U.S. : Raw 96 ¹ , c.i.f. New York	U.S.c./lb.	5 34	5.32	5.45	5 53	5.52	5.53	5 50	5 56	5.47	5.33	5.38	5.38	5.45
Cuba: f.o.b., export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 4 contract)	U.S.c./lb.	3 22	3.31	3.38	3 26	3.22	3.22	3 27	3 28	3.19	3.16	3.26	3.28	3.33
ORANGES														
U.S. : California Navel, auction price, New York	U.S.\$/ 77-lb. box	6.80	7 65	7.73	8 88	—	—	—	—	—	8.30	5.08	5.17	6.53
California Valencia, auc- tion price, New York	U.S.\$/ 77-lb. box	—	—	6.24	6 14	5.80	5.22	6 31	5 63	6.49	7.22	—	—	—
Florida, rail shipment, auction price, New York	U.S.\$/ 90-lb. box	4.45	4.40	4 58	5 01	5 42	5.59	5 04	4 07	4.06	4.59	4.60	5.09	4.83
LEMONS														
Germany : Italian, duty free, at border	D.M./case	23.84	27 92	29.24	26 31	25 08	26.08	24 79	27 64	24.50	25.18	27.96	28.26	29.60
BANANAS														
French Cameroons, f.o.r.	Francs/kg.	68	79	100	76	65	63	69	63	63	51	82	71	67
French Guinea, f.o.r.	Francs/kg.	84	95	96	80	63	62	80	90	71	55	118	79	83
French ports, f.o.r. French Guadeloupe, f.o.r. French ports	Francs/kg.	80	96	102	70	68	64	87	90	67	53	123	98	81
SOYBEANS														
U.S. : No. 2, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	42/4/0	41/7/6	41/6/3	40/9/6	39/17/6	37/1/10	37/12/6	38/6/11	37/9/5	38/4/4	39/2/6	39/18/0	41/15/8
Chinese/Manchurian - Yel- low, 2%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	43/14/0	41/5/0	40/0/0	—	36/0/0	—	—	—	—	—	37/13/2	38/1/8	40/15/0
GROUNDNUTS														
Sudanese, unshelled, 3%, f.a.q., c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	51/16/0	50/0/0	49/10/0	55/12/0	56/16/8	60/0/0	51/0/0	51/0/0	46/16/0	46/17/6	47/17/6	52/0/0	—

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau

Table 19. - Price series of international significance (continued)

Tableau 19. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1955										1956		
		March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
LINSEED Canadian No. 1, bulk, 2½% c. & f. European ports...	£.s.d./ long ton	55/6/0	54/19/5	56/1/2	60/11/0	59/19/2	53/3/0	52/3/2	54/6/3	56/17/0	60/5/0	65/11/3	69/7/0	71/2/6
COPRA Straits FM, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	67/10/0	67/12/6	65/6/3	67/0/0	67/13/9	64/4/0	65/15/0	66/7/6	65/15/0	66/12/6	65/11/4	65/2/6	65/6/7
Philippine, bulk, c.i.f. European ports.	U.S.\$/ long ton	185.00	183.62	177.62	182.40	184.75	172.40	179.00	185.12	175.00	175.25	174.25	175.70	179.00
PALM KERNELS Belgian Congo, c.i.f. Euro- pean ports	Belg.fr.s/ metric ton	6 700	6 988	6 788	6 960	7 080	6 800	6 962	7 112	6 990	7 038	7 025	6 900	7 033
OLIVE OIL Tunisian, edible, 1% f.o.b.	£.s.d./ metric ton	220/0/0	230/0/0	230/0/0	230/0/0	252/10/0	260/0/0	260/0/0	280/0/0	280/0/0	280/0/0	292/0/0	—	396/5/0
SOYBEAN OIL U.S., crude, 1½% bulk, c.i.f. European ports...	U.S.\$/ metric ton	302.80	295.00	290.00	305.00	297.00	285.00	285.00	284.00	285.00	281.00	289.00	323.50	365.00
GROUNDNUT OIL Indian, crude, 3-5% bulk, c.i.f. European ports...	£.s.d./ long ton	94/6/0	95/12/6	98/5/0	104/6/0	111/10/0	109/2/0	106/3/4	104/17/6	104/18/0	111/5/0	115/2/6	122/0/0	134/15/0
COTTONSEED OIL U.S., bleached prime summer yellow, drums, c.i.f. Rotterdam	U.S.\$/ metric ton	265	264	271	287	295	286	292	301	300	304	320	338	379
LINSEED OIL Argentine and Uruguayan, bulk, c.i.f. London	£.s.d./ long ton	82/8/0	85/0/0	87/7/6	93/2/0	94/17/6	88/12/0	86/7/6	90/10/0	96/16/0	101/5/0	112/7/6	118/15/0	—
CASTOR OIL Bombay firsts, B.S.S., drums, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	90/4/0	87/10/0	89/0/0	92/4/0	102/5/0	96/6/0	94/5/0	103/0/0	108/4/0	112/10/0	115/15/0	117/4/0	122/4/6
COCONUT OIL Straits, 3½% drums, c.i.f. Rotterdam	£.s.d./ long ton	97/0/0	96/10/0	96/0/0	96/19/10	94/12/6	92/12/0	93/7/6	93/15/0	92/18/0	94/0/0	92/17/6	93/0/0	97/0/0
PALM OIL Belgian Congo, 6% bulk, c.i.f. European ports	Belg.fr./ long ton	11 580	11 300	11 288	11 310	11 362	11 400	11 400	11 400	11 400	11 475	11 600	11 700	11 875
GROUNDNUT CAKE Nigerian, 56% protein, c.i.f. United Kingdom...	£.s.d./ long ton	37/10/11	38/6/8	40/15/0	41/13/4	41/12/6	41/12/0	40/10/0	41/0/0	41/0/0	39/10/0	40/15/0	39/0/0	38/10/0
COTTONSEED MEAL U.S., 41% protein, bag- ged, wholesale price, Memphis	U.S.\$/ short ton	62.90	60.60	60.40	58.90	60.75	59.90	56.75	55.10	53.50	56.25	56.00	52.60	50.40
COFFEE U.S.: Brazilian Santos No.4, ex dock New York...	U.S.c./lb.	58.3	58.0	54.5	58.5	53.5	55.0	61.0	56.8	54.0	53.0	53.5	57.5	56.0
CACAO U.S.: Accra, spot New York	U.S.c./lb.	40.1	37.5	36.5	38.1	37.0	31.8	32.2	34.0	32.4	32.4	29.3	27.5	26.5
U.K.: Good fermented, Gold Coast, spot Lon- don	Sh.d./ 112 lb.	311/2	294/4	284/2	290/2	281/5	254/6	254/10	259/8	251/11	248/10	224/0	219/8	...
TEA India: Calcutta, for export (leaf), auction price * ..	Sh.d./lb.	4/3.2	3/6.7	—	3/2.8	4/2.6	3/11.4	3/7.9	3/3.6	3/2.3	2/9.0	2/6.7	2/7	2/6.2
Ceylon: Colombo, for export, high grown, auction price *	Sh.d./lb.	3/1.6	2/5.0	1/11.8	2/7.9	3/3.1	4/0.5	3/9.7	3/5.7	3/7.4	3/6.6	3/6.3	3/11.5	4/0.9

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19. - Price series of international significance (continued)

Tableau 19. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1955										1956		
		March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
TOBACCO														
U.S. : Flue-cured, auction price														
Average types 11-14...	U.S.c./lb.	—	—	—	—	—	50.6	51.5	55.0	52.5	45.0	—	—	—
type 11		—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	54.2	54.5	45.0	—	—	—
type 14		—	—	—	—	—	42.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India : Flue-cured, Virginia, redried, strips, 1st grade, Guntur	Rs.As.Ps./lb.	3/2/0	3/2/0	3/4/0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/1/0	3/1/0
STEERS														
U.S. : Choice, for slaughter, Chicago	U.S.\$/100 lb.	25.80	24.62	23.09	22.63	22.72	22.43	22.69	22.01	20.83	20.35	20.02	18.88	19.41
Denmark: Steers, first class, for export	øre/kg.	255	258	264	281	279	268	230	250	251	258	261	263	267
BEEF														
U.K. : Argentine, hind-quarters, chilled, Smithfield Market, London ^a	Pence/lb.	28.78	33.20	32.29	31.65	27.46	27.03	25.38	28.09	21.53	25.76	22.81	24.38	20.46
Argentine, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London ^a	Pence/lb.	19.60	21.20	19.12	23.14	23.35	25.38	24.50	22.56	17.90	18.50	16.82	15.81	14.32
Australian, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London ^a	Pence/lb.	15.00	15.40	16.26	*20.27	21.67	22.58	21.79	21.15	16.96	17.25	16.63	15.05	13.37
LAMB														
U.K. : New Zealand, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London ¹⁰	Pence/lb.	20.30	19.16	19.68	20.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.21	19.97	19.18
Old season's	Pence/lb.	24.61	23.85	24.26	23.78	24.38	25.43	26.44	27.22	24.95	23.76	26.41	25.44	24.58
New season's														
PIGS														
U.S. : Barrows and gilts, packer and shipper, Chicago	U.S.\$/100 lb.	16.11	16.90	17.24	19.51	17.83	16.31	16.18	14.44	12.23	10.75	11.47	12.28	12.98
BACON														
U.K. : Danish, Selection A, imported by Ministry of Food, ex quay, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./112 lb.	240/0	223/4	220/0	236/1	267/0	304/5	328/0	328/0	324/5	300/8	291/0	287/6	302/0
BUTTER														
U.K. : Danish, imported by Ministry of Food, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./112 lb.	400/0	400/0	395/0	368/0	345/0	342/6	384/0	¹¹ 414/0	454/0	467/2	465/0	439/9	405/0
U.K. : New Zealand, finest salted, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./112 lb.	342/0	342/0	342/0	342/0	329/3	325/0	349/0	381/0	399/6	403/2	402/3	376/6	342/9
CHEESE														
U.K. : New Zealand, finest white, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./112 lb.	152/0	150/6	152/6	170/7	182/8	188/9	217/0	245/6	266/0	270/10	272/0	272/0	272/0
EGGS														
Denmark : Price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Society	Kr./kg.	2.92	3.26	3.10	3.42	3.52	4.17	4.41	4.72	5.08	4.71	3.46	3.20	3.75
Netherlands : Price paid to producers, Roermond auction	Guilders/100 kg.	182	189	175	200	207	238	250	281	304	276	193	232	...
TALLOW														
U.S. : Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S.c./lb.	7.44	7.94	7.59	7.81	8.25	8.34	8.50	8.81	8.84	8.79	8.60	8.00	7.94
LARD														
U.S. : Pure, refined, 37-lb. cans, f.a.s. New York...	U.S.c./lb.	13.81	14.78	14.12	13.84	13.28	12.84	13.38	13.59	13.19	11.94	12.12	12.50	12.88
HIDES														
U.K. : Basis first East African, 8-12 lb.	Sh.d./lb.	2/5 ¹ / ₄	2/5 ¹ / ₄	2/5	2/3 ¹ / ₄	2/3 ¹ / ₄	2/3 ¹ / ₄	2/3 ¹ / ₄	2/4 ¹ / ₄	2/5 ¹ / ₄	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7
U.S. : Green salted packers' steer, heavy native, f.o.b. Chicago	U.S.c./lb.	10.5	11.8	10.8	12.0	13.5	13.8	14.8	14.8	13.3	13.3	10.3	*11.1	*10.5
COTTON														
U.S. : Middling 15/16", average of 14 principal markets	U.S.c./lb.	33.48	33.38	33.73	33.84	33.68	33.58	33.04	32.93	33.64	33.70	34.09	35.19	35.48
U.K. : Egyptian Karnak, fully good, c.i.f. Liverpool ..	Pence/lb.	47.69	46.06	45.20	44.81	49.21	50.25	49.20	47.36	48.08	48.06	50.49	53.25	*55.58
JUTE														
U.K. : Raw, Pakistan, Mill firsts, c. & f. Dundee ..	£/long ton	108.9	103.8	94.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	91.0	90.0	94.8	104.2	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19. - Price series of international significance (concluded)

Tableau 19. - Série de prix d'intérêt International (fin)

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1955										1956		
		March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
SISAL														
U.K. : British East African, spot No. 1, c.i.f. London	£/long ton	84.6	80.8	80.0	80.5	84.5	85.0	84.9	80.10	76.5	82.7	88.9	85.8	...
WOOL														
U.K. : 64's Dominion, clean, cost delivered in the U.K.	Pence/lb.	114	112	112	112	107	—	96	97	57	99	100	100	99
RUBBER														
Singapore : No. 1 RSS, f.o.b., in bales	Straits c./lb.	88.12	89.71	91.02	105.26	127.35	143.20	147.39	124.79	121.28	129.20	114.98	102.64	97.01
LUMBER														
Sweden : 2 1/2" x 7" u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price Härnösand district	Kronor/standard	1 225	1 230	1 230	1 230	1 230	1 225	1 230	1 205	1 160	1 210	1 225	1 225	...
U.K. : Average wholesale value, c.i.f., of imported sawn softwood	£ s.d./standard	78/13/1	80/3/8	80/8/5	83/8/11	82/18/5	82/8/3	83/0/2	86/3/9	87/4/1	85/7/11	85/15/9	84/0/6	83/18/8
U.S. : Douglas fir, dried, 2" x 4" x 16' mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.\$/thousand board feet	85.07	85.62	87.12	87.54	88.07	89.17	89.32	89.18	87.96	88.10	89.18	89.18	...
Western Germany : Edged spruce fir boards, 3 to 6m. length, 8-19 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality, sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria	DM/cubic meter	166.19	166.50	168.24	170.15	170.54	170.35	169.54	168.20	167.50	164.50	161.89	160.12	159.77
WOOD PULP														
Canada : Dry, unbleached, strong sulphite pulp, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill	Can.\$/short ton	122.73	123.32	123.09	122.97	123.05	123.20	123.40	129.27	129.92	129.88	129.76	129.84	...
Finland : Unbleached sulphate pulp, average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	26 300	26 400	26 600	26 100	26 100	27 000	27 100	27 200	27 000	26 300	27 100	...	...
Sweden : Bleached dissolving sulphite pulp, average export value	Kronor/metric ton	958.4	943.9	938.8	942.3	941.2	911.5	939.5	940.5	931.8	937.5	934.5	947.5	...
NEWSPRINT														
Canada : Wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southern Quebec	Can.\$/short ton	109.63	110.15	109.95	109.84	109.91	110.05	110.22	110.95	115.44	115.49	115.38	115.46	114.55
U.K. : Average import value	£ s.d./cwt.	2/13/3	2/12/11	2/12/5	2/13/1	2/12/11	2/13/1	2/13/3	2/13/1	2/12/7	2/13/0	2/12/5	2/13/5	2/15/2
Finland : Average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	30 200	30 000	29 400	30 200	30 500	29 900	30 200	30 600	30 000	30 600	30 800	...	...
FRESH AND FROZEN FISH														
U.K. : England and Wales : Cod, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112 lb.	44	51	44	35	39	45	46	53	44	49	53	37	...
Herring, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112 lb.	21	32	26	25	27	21	18	24	30	36	29	26	...
Haddock, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112 lb.	46	54	54	53	56	53	67	69	60	68	62	51	...
U.S. : Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb. cello-wrapped pkgts., price to primary wholesalers, Boston	U.S.\$/lb.	23.7	23.6	22.0	22.3	23.0	23.7	23.7	23.8	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
SALTED FISH														
Italy : Salted pressed cod, Genoa	Lire/100 kg.	20 500	21 500	22 000	22 000	22 000	22 000	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500
CANNED FISH														
U.S. : Sardines, Maine, in oil, 102 1/2-drawn cans per case, brokers quotations, delivered New York	U.S.\$/case	7.20	7.14	6.70	6.70	6.70	7.47	7.77	8.20	8.40	8.64	8.55	8.45	8.45
Tuna, light meat, solid pack, 7-oz. can, 48 to case, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.\$/case	12.90	12.70	12.50	12.50	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.60	11.80	11.80	11.80	*11.80
FISH MEAL														
U.S. : Menhaden, 60% protein, 100 lb. burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S.\$/short ton	150.25	146.94	141.56	134.80	131.12	131.56	137.87	150.00	153.00	153.00	150.10	142.50	138.37

*From 3 January 1956, new series not comparable with the previous one owing to changes in basis and grades. — *Green. — *Provisional. — *5% from 27 July 1955. — *Since November 1955, metric ton. — *Exclusive of export duty and excise. Export duty in sh/d : India - from 10 January 1955, 1/0 ; from 4 April, 0/9.7 ; from 6 June, 0/5.2 ; from 1 August, 0/7.5 ; from 1 October, 0/9.7 ; from 1 January 1956, 0/7.5 ; Ceylon - from 24 January 1955, 1/11.9 ; from 21 April, 1/6.5 ; from 6 June, 0/9.5 ; from 9 September, 1/0.2. — *Type 11 only. — *Average of daily median prices. — *New season's. — *Since October, private imports only.

*Depuis le 3 janvier 1956, la nouvelle série n'est pas comparable avec l'ancienne, les spécifications ayant été modifiées. — *Fèves vertes. — *Chiffres provisoires. — *5% depuis le 27 juillet 1955. — *Depuis novembre 1955, tonne métrique. — *Non compris la taxe à l'exportation et les droits. Taxe à l'exportation, en shillings et pence : Inde - après le 10 janvier 1955, 1/0 ; après le 4 avril, 0/9.7 ; après le 6 juin, 0/5.2 ; après le 1er août, 0/7.5 ; après le 1er octobre, 0/9.7 ; après le 1er janvier 1956, 0/7.5 ; Ceylan - après le 24 janvier 1955, 1/11.9 ; après le 21 avril, 1/6.5 ; après le 6 juin, 0/9.5 ; après le 9 septembre, 1/0.2. — *Type 11 seulement. — *Moyenne des prix médians quotidiens. — *De la nouvelle campagne. — *Depuis octobre, importations privées seulement.

Table 20. - Cotton: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 20. - Coton: Prix dans certains pays

Year ^a and month	Brazil	Egypt		India	Mexico	Pakistan	Peru	Turkey	United States		
—	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales										
Année ^a et mois	Cruzeiros/ 15 kg.	I	II	Rupees/ 784 lb.	Pesos/ 46 kg.	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Soles/ 46 kg.	Kurus/ kg.	I	II	III
		Tallaris/ 44.93 kg.							Cents/lb.		
1934-38.	56.99	12.56	15.48	183	48.18	—	51	—	10.63	11.18	12.04
1947.	172.83	62.22	76.37	559	148.20	—	187	—	31.93	34.58	36.31
1948.	200.75	50.49	81.41	609	184.94	98.33	238	—	30.38	32.15	33.27
1949.	196.40	76.15	78.34	620	221.80	81.88	385	—	28.58	31.83	33.22
1950.	356.48	115.81	142.91	758	393.72	128.13	526	—	40.07	42.58	43.78
1951.	305.66	83.47	140.16	712	269.00	106.71	483	—	37.88	39.42	40.49
1952.	278.00	55.16	62.35	691	241.07	76.97	466	208.70	34.59	34.52	36.00
1953.	—	54.72	62.52	730	228.41	78.99	597	223.00	32.25	33.55	35.08
1954.	451.00	61.17	73.52	652	27.65	79.77	585	264.14	33.70	33.88	36.17
1955 I.	466.25	62.23	74.71	665	27.62	83.22	593	273.75	32.51	34.04	36.10
II.	445.00	62.02	74.45	621	27.04	77.69	601	295.50	31.69	34.05	36.38
III.	438.00	60.65	72.75	605	—	74.40	573	291.00	31.87	33.48	35.95
IV.	427.00	60.03	71.97	577	28.16	71.50	561	284.75	31.93	33.38	36.05
V.	442.00	61.18	73.40	600	25.76	72.67	568	294.25	31.15	33.73	36.74
VI.	489.00	61.16	73.38	587	25.64	80.88	584	—	31.43	33.84	36.95
VII.	500.00	60.88	73.04	608	25.12	85.52	584	—	32.11	33.68	36.79
VIII.	505.00	60.66	72.75	628	25.44	101.40	570	—	32.74	33.58	36.59
IX.	484.00	60.58	72.67	650	23.98	98.16	556	—	33.77	33.04	35.73
X.	444.00	57.55	72.73	658	—	89.29	525	—	32.83	32.93	35.55
XI.	420.00	55.91	73.92	718	—	93.50	533	—	32.42	33.64	36.05
XII.	437.00	56.25	74.62	782	—	91.75	577	—	31.19	33.70	35.92
1956 I.	438.00	59.63	72.68	766	—	—	585	—	30.67	34.09	36.31
II.	445.00	67.85	—	768	—	—	610	—	31.00	35.19	37.41
III.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.64	35.48	37.67
Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.											
1934-38.	30.4	28.2	34.8	19.0	26.9	—	26.1	—	23.3	24.6	26.5
1947.	63.6	114.5	140.5	47.5	66.4	—	62.6	—	70.4	76.2	80.1
1948.	73.9	92.9	149.8	51.8	82.8	79.7	67.7	—	67.0	70.9	73.3
1949.	72.1	103.1	106.0	38.8	55.7	66.3	67.4	—	63.0	70.2	73.2
1950.	131.2	148.2	182.7	44.8	98.9	103.8	76.1	—	88.3	93.9	96.5
1951.	112.5	113.1	179.2	42.0	67.6	86.4	68.5	—	83.5	86.9	89.3
1952.	102.3	70.6	79.8	40.8	60.6	62.4	64.1	74.5	76.2	76.1	79.4
1953.	74.3	69.6	79.9	43.1	62.6	64.0	65.4	79.6	71.1	74.0	77.3
1954.	—	78.2	94.0	38.5	60.9	64.6	66.3	94.3	75.2	74.7	79.7
1955 I.	72.2	79.5	95.5	39.3	60.9	67.4	67.7	97.8	71.7	75.0	79.6
II.	68.9	79.3	95.2	36.7	59.6	62.9	68.7	105.5	69.9	75.1	80.2
III.	67.8	77.5	93.0	35.7	—	60.3	65.6	103.9	70.3	73.8	79.3
IV.	66.1	76.7	92.0	34.1	62.1	57.9	64.2	101.7	70.4	73.6	79.5
V.	68.4	78.2	93.8	35.4	56.8	58.9	64.9	105.1	68.7	74.4	81.0
VI.	72.6	78.2	93.8	34.7	56.5	65.5	67.9	—	69.3	74.6	81.5
VII.	77.4	77.8	93.4	35.9	55.4	69.3	66.8	—	70.8	74.3	81.1
VIII.	78.2	77.5	93.0	37.1	56.1	57.1	65.2	—	72.2	74.0	80.7
IX.	74.9	77.4	92.9	38.4	52.9	55.2	56.9	—	74.4	72.8	78.8
X.	68.7	73.6	93.0	38.9	—	50.2	62.6	—	72.4	72.6	78.4
XI.	65.0	71.5	94.5	42.4	—	52.6	63.9	—	71.5	74.2	79.5
XII.	67.6	71.9	95.4	46.2	—	51.6	66.0	—	68.8	74.3	79.2
1956 I.	67.8	76.2	92.9	45.2	—	—	66.5	—	67.6	75.2	80.0
II.	68.9	86.7	—	45.4	—	—	69.9	—	68.4	77.6	82.5
III.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69.8	78.2	83.0

NOTE: Table prepared from data supplied by the International Cotton Advisory Committee.

^aPrices refer to season starting in August of year indicated and ending in July of following year. — ^bAverage of less than 12 months. — ^cFrom 1953, original quotations in U.S. dollars per 100 lb.

Brazil: Type 5, wholesale, price, São Paulo. — **Egypt:** Wholesale prices, Alexandria; I - 1934-38, Ashmouni fully good fair; from 1947, Ashmouni good; II - 1934-38, Sakellarides fully good fair; from 1947, Karnak good. — **India:** Wholesale price, Bombay; 1934-38, Oomra fine; from 1947, Jarilla fine. — **Mexico:** Middling 15/16", wholesale price, Torreón. — **Pakistan:** 289 F Punjab, wholesale price, Karachi. — **Peru:** Tanguis, type 5, wholesale price, Lima. — **Turkey:** Acala, wholesale price, Adana. — **United States:** I - Average price received by farmers; II - Middling 15/16"; 1934 through July 1954, average of 10 U.S. spot markets; from August 1954, average of 14 U.S. spot markets; III - Middling 1-1/16"; 1934 through July 1954, average of 10 U.S. spot markets; from August 1954, average of 14 U.S. spot markets.

NOTE: Tableau basé sur les données fournies par le Comité consultatif international du coton.

^aLes prix se réfèrent à la période commençant en août de l'année indiquée et finissant en juillet de l'année suivante. — ^bMoyenne de moins de 12 mois. — ^cDepuis 1953, cotations originales en dollars E.-U. par 100 lb.

Brésil: Type 5, prix de gros, São Paulo. — **Egypte:** Prix de gros, Alexandrie; I - 1934-38, Ashmouni « fully good fair »; depuis 1947, Ashmouni « good »; II - 1934-38, Sakellarides « fully good fair »; depuis 1947, Karnak « good ». — **Inde:** Prix de gros, Bombay; 1934-38, Oomra fin; depuis 1947, Jarilla fin. — **Mexique:** Middling 15/16", prix de gros Torreón. — **Pakistan:** 289 F Pendjab, prix de gros, Karachi. — **Pérou:** Tanguis, type 5; prix de gros, Lima. — **Turquie:** Acala, prix de gros, Adana. — **Etats-Unis:** I - Prix moyen à la production; II - Middling 15/16"; 1934 à fin juillet 1954, moyenne des cours du disponible sur 10 marchés des Etats-Unis; depuis août 1954, moyenne des cours du disponible sur 14 marchés; III - Middling 1-1/16"; 1934 à fin juillet 1954, moyenne des cours du disponible sur 10 marchés des Etats-Unis; depuis août 1954, moyenne des cours du disponible sur 14 marchés.

Table 21. - Wool : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 21. - Laine : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	United Kingdom					United States				United Kingdom		United States
	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	I	II	
	Clean basis—Laine dessuintée									Greasy basis Laine en suint		
Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales												
	Pence sterling/pound					U.S. cents/pound				Pence sterling/pound		Cents/lb.
1934-38.....	27	26	24	18	14	183.4	166.9	151.6	—	14	13	23.8
1947.....	190	185	177	148	133	129.3	102.0	112.5	—	31	28	42.0
1948.....	105	96	87	54	39	175.3	104.2	128.7	45.0	39	36	49.2
1949.....	130	123	114	77	57	161.7	104.6	129.6	56.6	42	35	49.4
1950.....	1236	1225	1213	1174	1148	248.0	185.1	263.6	103.9	82	72	62.1
1951.....	136	127	111	81	66	223.6	165.7	136.9	145.5	110	90	97.0
1952.....	157	142	123	85	72	166.2	116.5	123.9	81.5	58	52	54.1
1953.....	155	138	124	94	78	172.6	119.1	128.1	83.9	70	62	54.9
1954.....	125	114	105	89	76	166.6	116.7	123.7	84.0	70	60	53.2
1955.....	—	—	—	—	—	136.2	105.1	—	86.0	70	63	44.0
1955 I.....	126	113	105	88	74	155.0	114.6	127.8	82.8	68	60	50.2
II.....	129	116	107	92	78	155.6	119.1	121.8	85.0	—	—	49.7
III.....	124	114	105	91	78	153.5	113.8	120.5	86.6	70	63	49.0
IV.....	120	112	103	91	79	149.5	109.5	120.5	87.0	73	65	47.6
V.....	120	112	103	91	80	147.5	107.2	120.5	87.0	—	—	45.9
VI.....	120	112	103	91	80	143.5	106.6	120.5	87.0	75	67	45.0
VII.....	114	107	98	86	76	142.5	108.6	120.5	87.0	74	65	44.4
VIII.....	—	—	—	—	—	138.5	106.9	120.5	90.0	—	—	42.8
IX.....	109	96	88	77	68	132.5	102.0	113.1	86.5	67	59	41.6
X.....	109	97	88	79	69	130.0	99.9	102.4	85.0	66	62	40.1
XI.....	109	97	88	78	70	127.5	99.2	101.4	82.6	—	—	39.7
XII.....	110	99	90	81	74	139.8	102.8	102.0	85.0	67	62	38.7
1956 I.....	111	100	91	82	75	131.6	106.4	102.5	85.0	66	60	39.1
II.....	111	100	91	80	72	132.1	107.8	102.5	85.0	—	—	40.2
III.....	110	99	90	77	69	129.8	104.6	102.5	85.0	63	56	39.9
Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.												
1934-38.....	124.1	116.9	109.3	83.1	64.3	183.9	147.5	113.7	—	62.7	59.1	52.5
1947.....	131.8	131.5	128.5	176.2	123.5	285.0	224.8	248.0	—	116.6	102.8	92.6
1948.....	390.2	354.2	321.6	198.4	131.9	386.5	229.7	283.8	99.2	146.2	131.8	108.5
1949.....	340.0	321.5	298.5	220.8	149.6	356.5	230.6	285.8	124.8	140.0	118.7	108.9
1950.....	1607.9	1577.9	1547.4	1448.8	380.0	546.8	408.0	581.3	229.1	210.7	185.8	136.9
1951.....	348.9	326.7	284.8	208.6	169.1	492.9	365.2	301.8	320.8	281.8	231.8	213.8
1952.....	405.0	365.7	315.2	218.6	185.4	366.4	256.8	273.2	179.7	149.2	133.7	119.3
1953.....	399.1	355.6	317.8	242.0	201.3	380.5	262.5	282.4	185.0	180.0	159.5	121.0
1954.....	320.4	292.5	270.5	229.8	196.2	367.3	257.3	272.8	185.4	180.0	154.3	117.3
1955.....	—	—	—	—	—	300.3	231.7	—	189.6	180.0	162.0	97.0
1955 I.....	324.1	290.6	270.1	226.3	190.3	341.7	252.6	281.8	182.5	174.9	154.3	110.7
II.....	331.8	298.4	275.2	236.6	200.6	343.0	262.6	268.5	187.4	—	—	109.6
III.....	318.9	293.2	270.1	234.1	200.6	338.4	250.9	265.7	190.9	180.0	162.0	108.0
IV.....	308.6	288.1	264.9	234.1	203.2	329.6	241.4	265.7	191.8	187.8	167.2	104.9
V.....	308.6	288.1	264.9	234.1	205.8	325.2	236.3	265.7	191.8	—	—	101.2
VI.....	308.6	288.1	264.9	234.1	205.8	316.4	235.0	265.7	191.8	192.9	172.3	99.2
VII.....	293.2	275.2	252.1	221.2	195.5	314.2	239.4	265.7	191.8	190.3	167.2	97.9
VIII.....	—	—	—	—	—	305.3	235.7	265.7	198.4	—	—	94.4
IX.....	280.4	246.9	226.3	198.0	174.9	292.1	224.9	249.3	190.7	172.3	151.8	91.7
X.....	280.4	249.5	226.3	203.2	177.5	286.6	220.2	225.8	187.4	169.8	159.5	88.4
XI.....	280.4	249.5	226.3	200.6	180.0	281.1	218.7	223.4	182.1	—	—	87.5
XII.....	282.9	254.6	231.5	208.3	190.3	308.2	226.6	224.9	187.4	172.3	159.5	85.3
1956 I.....	285.5	257.2	234.0	210.9	192.9	290.1	234.6	226.0	187.4	169.8	154.3	86.2
II.....	285.5	257.2	234.0	205.8	185.2	291.2	237.7	226.0	187.4	—	—	86.6
III.....	282.9	254.6	231.5	198.0	177.5	286.2	230.6	226.0	187.4	162.0	144.0	88.0

¹From this year forward, wool season average : United Kingdom and Dominion auctions, September through July ; United States wools, April-March ; South American wools, October-September. — ²Average of 12 months : September-August. — ³Provisional.

¹A partir de cette année, campagne lainière : enchères du Royaume-Uni et des Dominions, de septembre à fin juillet ; laines des Etats-Unis, avril-mars ; laines sud-américaines, octobre-septembre. — ²Moyenne de 12 mois, septembre-août. — ³Chiffre provisoire.

Clean basis

United Kingdom: I - 70's ; II - 64's ; III - 60's ; IV - 56's ; V - 50's, Super, good, and average topmaking fleece and better grades of skirting bought for combing: average price based on quotations from United Kingdom and Dominion auctions, adjusted to London costs. — United States: I - Territory, 64's, 70's, 80's, combing and staple, Boston; II - Native, 56's, combing and staple, Boston; III - Montevideo super, 0's (58/60's), in bond, Boston; IV - Buenos Aires, 5's/6's (40/36's), scoured basis, in bond, Boston.

Greasy basis

United Kingdom: I - Indian, Joria, first white, auction price, Liverpool; II - Pakistani, Vicanere, Bawalnagor, Lahore, etc., first white, auction price, Liverpool. — United States: Shorn wool, average price received by farmers.

Laine dessuintée

Royaume-Uni: I - Laines de 70 ; II - laines de 64 ; III - laines de 60 ; IV - laines de 56 ; V - laines de 50. « Super, good, and average top-making fleece » et meilleures qualités de « skirtings » achetées pour le peignage ; prix moyen basé sur les ventes aux enchères au Royaume-Uni et dans les Dominions et ajusté au prix de revient à Londres. — Etats-Unis: I - Laines « Territory » de 64, 70 et 80, à peigner et longue, à Boston. II - Laines domestiques de 56, à peigner et longue, à Boston. III - Laines de 0, (58/60) « Montevideo super », en douane, à Boston. IV - Laines de 5/6 (40/36) de Buenos Aires, sur base de laine lavée à fond, en douane à Boston.

Laine en suint

Royaume-Uni: I - Laine indienne Joria, « first white », prix aux enchères, Liverpool. II - Laine du Pakistan, Vicanere, Bawalnagor, Lahore etc., « first white », prix aux enchères, Liverpool. — Etats-Unis: Laine de tonte, prix moyen à la production.

Table 22. - Miscellaneous fibers : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 22. - Fibres diverses : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month Année et mois	Flax — Lin	Hemp — Chanvre	Jute			Abaca	Henequen	Sisal
	Belgium	Italy	India	Pakistan	United Kingdom	United States		United Kingdom
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales							
	Francs/kg.	Lire/ 100 kg.	Rupees/ 400 lb.	Pak. Rupees/ 400 lb.	£.s./ long ton	Cents/lb.		£.s./ long ton
1934-38.....	11.71	417	134.74	...	19 4	7.1	4 8	21 9
1947.....	40.38	126 964	180.60	...	93/3	24.0	14.9	71 0
1948.....	44.05	27 800	212.75	121.55	106/15	28.2	15.8	95.0
1949.....	40.29	26 500	204.25	159.61	105.12	28.1	14.4	102.18
1950.....	38.96	30 673	288.33	212.31	147.12	26.5	12.5	146.10
1951.....	57.83	34 105	265.42	197.76	155.17	32.1	24.5	233.12
1952.....	43.19	32 675	150.42	93.46	85.18	24.6	18.2	152.16
1953.....	36.31	27 125	174.18	122.79	102.4	24.3	10.2	93.1
1954.....	38.61	32 619	192.08	145.52	104.1	18.6	8 8	85 8
1955.....	38.46	136 425	...	...	...	19.2	17.6	81 0
1955 I.....	38.50	33 275	215.00	164.75	119.16	17.8	7 0	72.16
II.....	38.50	33 275	230.00	164.00	120.00	18.9	7.3	79.16
III.....	38.50	33 275	210.00	151.00	108.18	19.5	7.5	84.12
IV.....	38.50	33 275	205.00	149.00	103/16	19.0	---	80.16
V.....	38.00	33 275	185.00	138.81	94.0	19.3	---	80.0
VI.....	39.00	33 275	185.00	130.50	90.0	18.5	---	80.10
VII.....	39.00	33 275	185.00	126.38	90.0	18.4	---	84.10
VIII.....	39.00	33 275	165.00	154.44	90.0	19.3	---	85.0
IX.....	37.50	34 850	165.00	151.75	90.0	19.9	---	84.18
X.....	37.50	36 425	170.00	152.81	90.0	20.1	---	80.10
XI.....	34.50	36 425	175.00	157.50	91.0	19.8	---	76.10
XII.....	43.00	36 425	185.00	157.75	90.0	19.8	8 8	82.8
1956 I.....	43.00	36 425	185.00	...	94.16	19.8	---	88.18
II.....	43.00	36 425	190.00	...	104.5	21.1	---	85.15
III.....	34.00	36 425	180.00	...	...	21.1	---	...
Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.								
1934-38.....	41.6	26.9	17.1	...	19.3	15.6	10.5	10.4
1947.....	92.1	---	30.1	...	36.9	52.9	32.8	28.2
1948.....	100.5	148.3	35.4	135.2	42.3	62.2	34.8	37.7
1949.....	88.8	42.5	25.7	26.6	31.9	62.0	31.7	37.3
1950.....	77.9	49.1	33.4	35.4	40.7	58.4	27.6	40.4
1951.....	115.7	54.6	30.7	33.0	43.0	70.8	54.0	64.4
1952.....	86.4	52.3	17.4	15.6	23.7	54.2	140.1	42.1
1953.....	72.6	43.4	20.2	20.5	28.2	53.6	22.5	25.6
1954.....	77.2	52.4	22.2	24.2	28.7	41.0	19.4	23.5
1955.....	76.9	158.3	...	...	...	42.3	116.8	22.3
1955 I.....	77.0	53.2	24.9	27.4	33.0	39.2	15.4	20.1
II.....	77.0	53.2	26.6	27.3	33.1	41.7	16.1	22.0
III.....	77.0	53.2	24.3	25.2	30.0	43.0	16.5	23.3
IV.....	77.0	53.2	23.7	24.8	28.6	41.9	---	23.3
V.....	76.0	53.2	21.4	23.1	25.9	42.5	---	22.0
VI.....	78.0	53.2	21.4	21.7	24.8	40.8	---	22.2
VII.....	78.0	53.2	21.4	21.1	24.8	40.6	---	23.3
VIII.....	78.0	53.2	19.1	17.9	24.8	42.5	---	23.4
IX.....	75.0	55.8	19.1	17.6	24.8	43.9	---	23.4
X.....	75.0	58.3	19.7	17.7	24.8	44.3	---	22.2
XI.....	69.0	58.3	20.3	18.2	25.1	43.6	---	21.1
XII.....	86.0	58.3	21.4	18.3	24.8	43.6	19.4	22.7
1956 I.....	86.0	58.3	21.4	...	26.1	43.6	---	24.5
II.....	86.0	58.3	22.0	...	28.7	46.5	---	23.6
III.....	68.0	58.3	20.8	...	...	46.5	---	...

¹Jute season, July-June, from this year forward. — ²Season average, 16 September through 15 September of following year, from this year forward. — ³Average of less than 12 months. — ⁴Provisional.

Flax

Belgium: Scutched, average export unit value, f.o.b.: from 1954, scutched, superior, average quality, Courtrai.

Hemp

Italy: Emilian, third grade, long fiber, selling price to industry fixed by the Consorzio Nazionale Produttori Canapa.

Jute

India: Raw, baled, mill firsts, Calcutta. — **Pakistan:** Raw, baled, export firsts, f.a.s. Chittagong; from 1954, f.o.b. — **United Kingdom:** Raw, baled, Pakistan mill firsts, c.i.f., Dundee; from 1951, c. and f.

Abaca

United States: Davao I, import price, New York; 1934-38, c.i.f.; from 1947, ex ship.

Henequen

United States: Mexican, grade A, import price, New York; 1934-38, c.i.f.; from 1947, ex ship.

Sisal

United Kingdom: British East African No. 1, wholesale price, c.i.f. London.

Lin

Belgique: Teillé, valeur moyenne unitaire des exportations, f.o.b.; depuis 1954, teillé, qualité moyenne supérieure, Courtrai.

Chanvre

Italie: D'Emilie, troisième qualité, filasse, prix de vente à l'industrie du Consorzio Nazionale Produttori Canapa.

Jute

Inde: Brut, en balles, « mill firsts », Calcutta. — **Pakistan:** Brut, en balles, « export firsts », f.a.s. Chittagong; depuis 1954, f.o.b. — **Royaume-Uni:** Brut, en balles, « mill firsts » du Pakistan, c.a.f. Dundee; depuis 1951, c. et f.

Abaca

Etats-Unis: Davao I, prix à l'importation, New York; 1934-38, c.a.f.; depuis 1947, à qual.

Henequen

Etats-Unis: Henequen mexicain, qualité A, prix à l'importation, New York; 1934-38, c.a.f.; depuis 1947, à qual.

Sisal

Royaume-Uni: D'Afrique orientale britannique, N° 1, prix de gros, c.a.f. Londres.

Table 22. - Miscellaneous fibers : Prices in selected countries
(concluded)Tableau 22. - Fibres diverses : Prix dans certains pays
(fin)

Year and month — Année et mois	Silk — Soie			Rayon — Fibrane et rayonne						Nylon
	Italy	Japan	United States	Staple — Fibrane				Filament Rayonne	United States	
				Germany, Western	Japan	United Kingdom	United States	United States		
Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales										
	Lire/kg.	Yen/60 kg.	Cents/lb.	Marks/kg.	Yen/lb.	Pence/lb.	Cents/lb.	Cents/lb.	Cents/lb.	
1934-38.....	'86	'723	'164.7	\$1.66	—	11.7	30.2	62.2	—	
1947.....	4 495	—	1455.0	—	—	14.8	31.9	67.1	\$255	
1948.....	3 820	—	1260.0	2.92	—	16.5	36.4	74.2	\$255	
1949.....	4 865	133 955	300.0	2.85	—	17.8	35.8	72.7	270	
1950.....	5 855	153 082	349.4	2.78	177.6	18.6	36.1	74.8	270	
1951.....	7 031	233 833	480.5	3.73	209.9	24.9	40.0	76.0	270	
1952.....	6 733	225 681	515.6	3.48	128.3	26.8	39.7	72.3	270	
1953.....	7 881	238 532	539.5	3.08	117.8	25.5	35.0	73.2	270	
1954.....	6 577	227 150	492.0	2.95	116.0	24.0	34.0	74.0	270	
1955.....	6 989	205 880	459.4	2.95	99.8	24.0	33.7	76.7	270	
1955 I.....	6 381	209 550	461.0	2.95	98.0	24.0	34.0	74.0	270	
II.....	6 506	204 590	453.0	2.95	98.0	24.0	34.0	74.0	270	
III.....	6 520	203 410	446.0	2.95	98.0	24.0	34.0	79.0	270	
IV.....	6 672	208 600	456.0	2.95	98.0	24.0	34.0	80.0	270	
V.....	6 914	206 180	458.0	2.95	93.0	24.0	34.0	80.0	270	
VI.....	6 925	208 690	460.0	2.95	93.0	24.0	34.0	80.0	270	
VII.....	7 061	218 280	476.0	2.95	100.0	24.0	34.0	80.0	270	
VIII.....	7 300	214 620	485.0	2.95	100.0	24.0	34.0	80.0	270	
IX.....	7 528	207 550	475.0	2.95	100.0	24.0	34.0	73.0	270	
X.....	7 364	200 300	458.0	2.95	100.0	24.0	34.0	73.0	270	
XI.....	7 287	194 750	443.0	2.95	109.0	24.0	33.0	73.0	270	
XII.....	7 289	194 140	442.0	2.95	110.0	24.0	32.0	74.4	270	
1956 I.....	7 307	193 300	441.0	2.95	110.0	24.0	32.0	76.0	270	
II.....	7 359	190 530	—	2.95	110.0	24.0	32.0	76.0	270	
III.....	7 435	—	—	—	—	24.0	—	—	270	
Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.										
1934-38.....	'533.1	'347.8	'363.1	'66.6	—	53.3	66.6	137.1	—	
1947.....	—	—	1 003.1	—	—	54.8	70.3	147.9	\$62.2	
1948.....	664.3	—	1573.2	87.7	—	61.1	80.2	163.1	\$62.2	
1949.....	828.0	620.2	661.4	80.3	—	60.9	78.9	160.3	\$95.2	
1950.....	936.8	708.7	770.3	66.2	108.8	47.8	79.6	164.9	\$95.2	
1951.....	1 125.0	1 036.3	1 059.3	88.8	128.5	64.0	88.2	167.6	\$95.2	
1952.....	1 077.3	1 044.8	1 136.7	82.8	78.6	68.9	87.5	159.4	\$95.2	
1953.....	1 261.0	1 104.3	1 189.4	73.3	72.1	65.6	77.2	161.4	\$95.2	
1954.....	1 052.3	1 051.6	1 084.7	70.2	71.0	61.7	75.0	163.1	\$95.2	
1955.....	1 118.2	953.1	1 012.8	70.2	61.1	61.7	74.3	169.1	\$95.2	
1955 I.....	1 021.0	970.1	1 016.3	70.2	60.0	61.7	75.0	163.1	\$95.2	
II.....	1 041.0	947.2	988.7	70.2	60.0	61.7	75.0	163.1	\$95.2	
III.....	1 043.2	941.7	983.3	70.2	60.0	61.7	75.0	174.2	\$95.2	
IV.....	1 067.5	965.7	1 005.3	70.2	60.0	61.7	75.0	176.4	\$95.2	
V.....	1 106.2	945.5	1 009.7	70.2	57.0	61.7	75.0	176.4	\$95.2	
VI.....	1 108.0	966.2	1 014.1	70.2	57.0	61.7	75.0	176.4	\$95.2	
VII.....	1 129.8	1 010.6	1 049.4	70.2	61.2	61.7	75.0	176.4	\$95.2	
VIII.....	1 168.0	993.6	1 069.2	70.2	61.2	61.7	75.0	176.4	\$95.2	
IX.....	1 204.5	960.9	1 047.2	70.2	61.2	61.7	75.0	160.9	\$95.2	
X.....	1 178.2	927.3	1 009.7	70.2	61.2	61.7	75.0	160.9	\$95.2	
XI.....	1 165.9	901.6	976.6	70.2	66.8	61.7	72.7	160.9	\$95.2	
XII.....	1 166.2	898.8	974.4	70.2	67.4	61.7	70.5	164.0	\$95.2	
1956 I.....	1 169.1	894.9	972.4	70.2	67.4	61.7	70.5	167.5	\$95.2	
II.....	1 177.4	882.1	—	70.2	67.4	61.7	70.5	167.5	\$95.2	
III.....	1 189.6	—	—	—	—	61.7	—	—	\$95.2	

¹Raw, 13/15 denier. — ²1935-38. — ³February through December.
— ⁴Average July-December. — ⁵January through September.

Silk

Italy: Raw, extra, 20/22 denier, Milan. — **Japan:** Raw, grade A, 20/22 denier, Yokohama. — **United States:** Raw, grade AA, 20/22 denier, New York.

Rayon - Staple

Germany, Western: Viscose, cotton type, bright, ex mill, North Rhine - Westphalia. — **Japan:** Bright, 1 1/2 denier, 1 3/4 staple. — **United Kingdom:** Standard viscose, 1 1/2 denier, 1 7/8 staple. — **United States:** Viscose, 1 1/2 denier, f.o.b. producer's plant.

Rayon - Filament

United States: Acetate, first quality, bright, 150 denier, f.o.b. producer's plant.

Nylon

United States: 30 denier, 10 filament, f.o.b. producer's plant.

¹Grège, 13/15 deniers. — ²1935-38. — ³Février à fin décembre. — ⁴Moyenne juillet-décembre. — ⁵Janvier à fin septembre.

Soie

Italie: Grège, 20/22 deniers, extra, Milan. — **Japon:** Grège, 20/22 deniers, qualité A, Yokohama. — **Etats-Unis:** Grège, 20/22 deniers, qualité AA, New York.

Fibrane

Allemagne occidentale: Fibrane viscose, type coton, brillante, sortie usine, Nord-Rhin - Westphalie. — **Japon:** Fibrane, brillante, 1 1/2 denier, fibre de 1 1/2. — **Royaume-Uni:** Fibrane viscose, standard, 1 1/2 denier, fibre de 1 7/8. — **Etats-Unis:** Fibrane viscose, 1 1/2 denier, f.o.b. fabrique.

Rayonne

Etats-Unis: Rayonne acétate, première qualité, brillante, 150 deniers, f.o.b. fabrique.

Nylon

Etats-Unis: 30 deniers, 10 fils, f.o.b. fabrique.

Table 23. - Rubber : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 23. - Caoutchouc : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Natural					Synthetic
	Indonesia	Malaya		United Kingdom	United States	United States
		I	II			
Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales						
	Rupiah cents per 1/2 kg.	Straits cents per lb.		Sh/d per lb.	Cents per lb.	
1934-38.	124.4	24.8	—	0.71 1/2	15.1	—
1947.	—	37.3	35.8	1.01 1/2	21.0	18.5
1948.	59.5	42.2	38.6	1.07 1/2	22.0	18.5
1949.	53.5	38.2	34.7	0.11 1/2	17.6	18.5
1950.	298.5	108.2	104.3	2.91 1/2	41.1	19.0
1951.	465.0	169.6	156.8	4.21 1/2	59.1	25.0
1952.	334.0	96.1	88.4	2.41 1/2	38.6	23.5
1953.	259.0	67.4	62.6	1.77 1/2	24.2	23.0
1954.	309.0	67.3	65.7	1.81 1/2	23.6	23.0
1955.	581.5	114.2	108.4	2.91 1/2	39.1	23.0
1955 I.	525.0	99.0	95.4	2.51 1/2	33.9	23.0
II.	527.5	99.1	96.3	2.51 1/2	34.9	23.0
III.	474.0	88.1	86.1	2.21 1/2	31.0	23.0
IV.	464.0	89.7	87.0	2.21 1/2	31.7	23.0
V.	451.0	91.0	87.8	2.31 1/2	31.4	23.0
VI.	586.5	105.3	96.9	2.87 1/2	34.8	23.0
VII.	829.0	127.4	112.1	3.2	40.8	23.0
VIII.	703.0	143.2	133.4	3.51 1/2	45.9	23.0
IX.	615.0	147.4	140.0	3.61 1/2	48.4	23.0
X.	522.0	124.8	121.3	3.0	43.9	23.0
XI.	612.5	121.3	116.9	2.11 1/2	44.8	23.0
XII.	669.5	129.2	124.0	8.11 1/2	48.4	23.0
1956 I.	559.5	115.0	113.2	2.91 1/2	41.7	23.0
II.	458.0	102.6	100.5	2.61 1/2	36.5	23.0
III.	419.5	97.0	94.7	2.41 1/2	33.7	...
Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.						
1934-38.	30.0	31.6	—	33.4	33.3	—
1947.	—	38.7	37.1	45.8	46.3	40.8
1948.	44.9	43.7	40.0	47.7	48.5	40.8
1949.	36.5	27.5	25.0	38.0	38.8	40.8
1950.	157.1	77.9	75.1	85.5	90.6	41.9
1951.	244.7	122.2	113.0	131.2	130.3	55.1
1952.	70.4	69.2	63.7	72.9	85.1	51.8
1953.	45.4	48.5	45.1	51.3	53.4	50.7
1954.	54.2	48.5	47.3	51.9	52.0	50.7
1955.	102.0	82.2	78.1	86.5	86.3	50.7
1955 I.	92.1	71.3	68.7	75.5	74.7	50.7
II.	92.5	71.4	69.3	74.9	76.9	50.7
III.	83.2	63.5	62.0	67.5	68.3	50.7
IV.	81.4	64.6	62.6	67.8	69.9	50.7
V.	79.1	65.6	63.2	70.1	69.2	50.7
VI.	102.9	75.8	69.8	84.6	76.7	50.7
VII.	145.4	91.7	87.7	97.7	89.9	50.7
VIII.	123.3	103.1	96.1	106.1	101.2	50.7
IX.	107.9	106.1	103.8	109.0	106.7	50.7
X.	91.6	89.9	87.3	92.6	96.8	50.7
XI.	107.5	87.3	84.2	91.6	98.8	50.7
XII.	117.5	93.0	89.3	96.1	106.7	50.7
1956 I.	98.2	82.8	81.5	85.5	91.9	50.7
II.	80.4	73.9	72.4	78.8	80.5	50.7
III.	73.6	69.9	68.2	73.6	74.3	...

NOTE : Data from International Rubber Study Group.

NOTE : Données fournies par le Groupe international d'études du caoutchouc.

Natural rubber

Indonesia : Export price, f.o.b. Sakarta, including export duties from 1948; 1934-38, Java Standard sheets; 1948 through June 1952, R.M.A. No. 1; from July 1952, sheets No 1. — Malaya : I - No. 1 R.S.S., wholesale price, Singapore; 1934-38, loose; from 1947, in bales. II - No. 3 R.S.S., in bales, wholesale price, Singapore. — United Kingdom : No. 1 R.S.S., wholesale price, London. — United States : No. 1 R.S.S., wholesale price, New York; 8 January 1951 through June 1952, government selling price to manufacturers.

Synthetic rubber

United States : GR-S, average wholesale price.

Caoutchouc naturel

Indonésie : Prix à l'exportation, f.o.b. Djakarta, droits d'exportation compris depuis 1948; 1934-38, « Java Standard Sheets »; de 1948 à fin juin 1952, R.M.A. No 1; depuis juillet 1952, sheets No 1 — Malaisie : I - No 1 R.S.S., prix de gros, Singapour; 1934-38, en vrac; depuis 1947, en balles. II - No 3 R.S.S., en balles, prix de gros, Singapour. — Royaume-Uni : No 1 R.S.S., prix de gros du disponible, Londres. — États-Unis : No 1 R.S.S., prix de gros, New York; du 8 janvier à fin juin 1952, prix de vente du gouvernement aux fabricants.

Caoutchouc synthétique

États-Unis : GR-S, prix de gros, moyen.

Table 24. - Index numbers of retail food prices (F)
and of the cost of living (C)Tableau 24. - Nombres-indices des prix de détail des
aliments (F) et du coût de la vie (C)

(1953=100)

Country/ Localities Year and month	Algeria		Argentina		Australia		Austria		Belgian Congo ¹		Belgium		Bolivia	
	Algiers		Buenos Aires		6 localities		Vienna		Léopoldville		62 localities		La Paz	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C ²	F	C	F	C ³	F	C
1948.....	68	...	29	31	47	56	49	50	82	79	97	95	21	23
1950.....	84	...	49	51	59	68	71	70	89	84	90	91	34	35
1951.....	96	95	67	69	76	82	87	89	97	92	96	99	37	40
1952.....	102	101	97	96	95	96	102	101	102	100	99	100	49	50
1953.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954.....	100	101	99	104	101	101	102	103	100	100	103	101	233	224
1955.....	99	101	110	117	105	104	105	105	100	100	102	101	...	...
1955 I.....	99	101	107	113	...	...	105	104	...	...	102	101	308	299
II.....	97	100	107	114	103	102	104	104	...	...	101	100	302	309
III.....	98	100	106	114	...	...	103	104	99	100	101	100	374	379
IV.....	98	101	108	115	...	...	102	103	...	...	100	100	374	396
V.....	99	101	108	115	104	103	102	103	...	...	99	99	387	402
VI.....	97	100	109	116	...	...	104	105	99	100	100	100	389	415
VII.....	97	100	110	117	...	...	105	105	...	...	102	101	...	...
VIII.....	98	101	110	117	106	104	106	105	...	...	102	101	...	...
IX.....	98	101	111	118	...	...	106	107	99	99	103	102	...	...
X.....	101	103	111	118	...	...	106	107	...	...	103	102	...	...
XI.....	101	103	111	119	107	105	107	107	...	...	103	102	...	...
XII.....	102	104	122	124	...	...	107	107	101	101	103	102	...	...
1956 I.....	100	102	123	118	...	...	106	107	...	...	103	102	...	...
II.....	102	104	122	116	...	...	105	107	...	...	103	102	...	...
III.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	107	...	...	104	103	...	...
Country/ Localities Year and month	Brazil		Burma		Canada		Ceylon		Chile		China (Taiwan) ⁴		Colombia ⁷	
	São Paulo		Rangoon		33 localities		Colombo		Santiago		Taipeh		Bogota	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948.....	58	62	90	96	87	84	85	91	38	39	...	...	68	68
1950.....	60	64	107	110	91	89	95	95	51	53	57	50	88	88
1951.....	63	70	108	107	104	98	96	99	64	65	62	66	96	95
1952.....	76	82	104	103	104	101	94	98	82	80	79	85	91	93
1953.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954.....	121	118	97	96	100	101	100	99	186	172	102	102	111	109
1955.....	143	140	...	...	100	101	99	99	317	302	...	...	108	108
1955 I.....	138	131	88	90	100	101	101	100	244	222	109	110	107	107
II.....	139	131	90	91	99	101	100	99	257	232	105	110	109	108
III.....	140	133	90	93	98	100	98	98	270	247	110	111	111	109
IV.....	139	136	89	92	99	101	100	99	282	268	106	109	112	110
V.....	142	137	90	92	100	101	100	99	298	281	102	108	111	110
VI.....	141	139	94	95	99	100	99	99	306	294	101	108	108	107
VII.....	141	141	101	101	99	100	99	99	313	300	101	108	108	108
VIII.....	143	142	104	105	100	101	98	98	320	312	106	110	106	106
IX.....	145	143	105	106	101	101	97	98	344	336	115	116	105	106
X.....	148	146	99	102	101	101	99	99	376	356	116	117	107	107
XI.....	151	147	...	103	100	101	100	99	391	378	120	119	108	108
XII.....	151	148	...	...	100	101	100	100	408	394	...	...	110	109
1956 I.....	...	...	...	...	99	101	100	100	...	...	120	119	100	103
II.....	...	...	...	...	98	101	98	98	...	...	...	...	101	103
III.....	...	...	...	...	97	101	97	98	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country/ Localities Year and month	Costa Rica		Cuba ⁸		Cyprus		Denmark ⁹		Dominican Rep.		Ecuador		Egypt	
	San José		30 localities ⁶		4 localities		200 localities		Trujillo		Quito		Cairo	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948.....	84	82	109	...	...	...	72	81	99	96	...	...	91	95
1950.....	93	97	92	...	79	82	85	87	90	92	100	92	103	99
1951.....	101	104	103	...	91	92	94	97	102	100	98	97	110	108
1952.....	98	100	102	...	97	96	100	100	102	101	101	99	107	107
1953.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954.....	104	103	95	97	101	104	104	101	95	98	106	104	101	96
1955.....	108	106	98	97	107	110	111	107	96	98	109	106	103	96
1955 I.....	112	108	94	96	101	106	107	103	93	97	109	105	104	97
II.....	110	107	94	96	101	106	...	...	96	97	109	106	104	96
III.....	109	106	98	98	100	106	...	...	94	97	110	106	103	96
IV.....	107	106	98	97	103	108	108	105	96	96	110	107	102	95
V.....	107	106	97	97	106	110	...	...	95	98	110	107	101	95
VI.....	108	106	99	98	109	111	...	...	99	100	111	108	102	95
VII.....	110	107	100	98	104	108	112	107	98	99	110	107	102	96
VIII.....	107	106	99	98	108	111	...	...	97	99	112	109	102	96
IX.....	104	105	100	98	110	113	...	...	96	98	114	110	103	96
X.....	105	105	98	97	112	114	114	109	97	96	106	105	103	96
XI.....	106	106	97	97	117	117	...	...	97	97	102	103	103	96
XII.....	111	109	97	97	113	114	...	...	98	97	102	103	103	96
1956 I.....	111	109	...	...	113	115	116	110	93	98	...	...	103	96
II.....	110	108	...	...	114	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.....	...	...	...	...	117	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Table prepared from data supplied by the International Labour Office and the Statistical Office of the United Nations. The index numbers were recalculated, wherever possible, on the base 1953 = 100 for the purpose of international comparability.

¹European salaried employees only. — ²Rent is not included. — ³July-December. — ⁴October. — ⁵October-December. — ⁶Converted from base January-June 1950 = 100. — ⁷Beginning 1956, new index, base: July 1954-June 1955 = 100. — ⁸Beginning September 1954, Havana province only. — ⁹Including direct taxes. — ¹⁰August-December.

NOTE: Tableau préparé à partir de données fournies par le Bureau international du travail et le Bureau de statistique des Nations Unies. Afin d'assurer leur comparabilité sur le plan international, les nombres-indices ont été ramenés, le cas échéant, à la période de base 1953 = 100.

¹Employés européens seulement. — ²Loyer non compris. — ³Juillet-décembre. — ⁴Octobre. — ⁵Octobre-décembre. — ⁶Calculé d'après l'indice de base janvier-juin 1950 = 100. — ⁷A partir de 1956, nouvel indice, base juillet 1954-juin 1955 = 100. — ⁸A partir de septembre 1954, province de la Havane seulement. — ⁹Y compris les impôts directs. — ¹⁰Août-décembre.

Table 24. - Index numbers of retail food prices (F) and of the cost of living (C) (continued)

Tableau 24. - Nombres-indices des prix de détail des aliments (F) et du coût de la vie (suite)

(1953=100)

Country Localities Year and month	El Salvador		Fiji ¹		Finland		France		French Eq. Africa ²		French W. Africa ²		Germany, W.	
	San Salvador		Suva		33 localities		Paris		Brazzaville		Dakar		...	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948.....	69	67	73	80	73	64	68	60	47	42	58	58	82	93
1950.....	89	82	78	83	86	78	80	77	79	71	78	76	89	93
1951.....	105	95	84	90	92	94	93	91	93	87	88	87	97	100
1952.....	96	94	98	101	99	98	102	101	101	99	97	96	102	102
1953.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954.....	105	104	107	105	98	100	98	100	101	100	97	99	102	100
1955.....	...	...	106	105	95	97	99	101	99	99	100	101	104	102
1955 I.....	107	105	106	106	92	95	100	101	100	99	97	99	104	102
II.....	110	105	...	...	92	95	99	101	...	...	96	99	103	101
III.....	109	104	...	...	93	95	99	101	...	...	96	99	103	101
IV.....	108	104	108	106	94	96	99	101	98	99	99	100	103	101
V.....	113	106	...	...	95	96	100	101	...	...	99	101	102	101
VI.....	118	111	...	...	94	96	99	101	...	...	100	101	103	101
VII.....	130	117	105	105	94	96	97	100	98	99	102	102	104	103
VIII.....	...	...	...	...	95	97	97	100	...	...	102	102	103	102
IX.....	...	...	...	...	95	97	98	101	...	...	103	102	103	102
X.....	...	...	104	104	95	98	100	102	98	99	103	103	104	103
XI.....	...	...	...	...	96	98	100	102	...	...	103	103	105	104
XII.....	...	...	...	...	97	98	100	102	...	...	103	103	105	104
1956 I.....	...	...	108	106	97	101	100	102	98	99	...	...	104	104
II.....	...	...	...	...	103	104	102	103	...	...	102	102	105	104
III.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Country Localities Year and month	Greece		Guatemala		Haiti		Hawaii		Honduras		Hong Kong		Iceland	
	Athens		Guatemala City		Port-au-Prince		Honolulu		Tegucigalpa		...		Reykjavik	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948.....	68	63	77	83	104	99	99	96	72	83	70	77	55	58
1950.....	84	78	94	95	...	...	90	91	86	91	88	90	69	71
1951.....	89	87	99	99	106	101	98	97	99	100	94	98	90	90
1952.....	93	92	96	97	114	108	101	99	95	98	95	99	101	101
1953.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954.....	112	115	104	103	109	101	100	101	111	106	95	98	100	101
1955.....	117	122	106	105	...	...	101	102	117	115	90	94	104	105
1955 I.....	115	118	105	104	108	105	103	...	111	106	92	96	101	102
II.....	114	117	101	101	107	104	103	...	118	110	88	93	101	102
III.....	114	120	101	101	107	103	103	102	115	109	89	94	101	102
IV.....	114	120	102	102	111	107	101	...	120	116	87	92	101	103
V.....	117	121	102	102	116	111	100	...	127	122	86	92	101	103
VI.....	119	123	111	108	111	112	100	102	129	123	87	92	101	104
VII.....	117	122	115	111	109	107	100	...	134	126	92	96	103	105
VIII.....	118	123	118	112	107	105	101	...	138	127	95	97	102	105
IX.....	118	124	105	105	107	106	101	103	108	111	94	96	103	105
X.....	118	124	101	102	...	...	102	...	103	109	92	96	111	109
XI.....	118	124	103	102	...	...	102	...	105	110	90	94	112	110
XII.....	119	125	106	105	...	...	101	103	101	108	91	95	112	111
1956 I.....	119	125	...	...	...	...	104	...	104	109	...	...	113	111
II.....	121	126	...	...	...	...	103	...	106	110	...	...	113	112
III.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	103	108	110	...	...	114	113

Country Localities Year and month	India		Indonesia		Iran		Iraq		Ireland, Rep. of ⁴		Israel		Italy	
	27 localities		Jakarta		7 localities		Baghdad		118 localities		8 localities		61 localities	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948.....	...	...	47	...	94	94	144	137	78	79	52	48	91	86
1950.....	93	95	53	...	80	83	98	100	78	81	44	46	88	86
1951.....	96	98	89	...	83	87	104	107	83	87	46	50	94	94
1952.....	94	97	94	...	92	94	119	115	92	95	74	78	98	98
1953.....	100	100	100	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954.....	93	95	106	...	114	118	98	98	100	100	113	112	103	103
1955.....	85	90	141	...	114	122	101	101	104	103	...	...	106	106
1955 I.....	87	91	120	...	113	121	99	99	...	...	114	116	104	104
II.....	85	89	126	...	115	122	99	99	102	101	113	116	104	104
III.....	83	89	132	...	116	123	98	98	...	...	114	117	104	104
IV.....	82	87	134	...	119	125	97	97	...	...	115	117	105	105
V.....	81	87	135	...	120	126	99	99	103	102	115	117	106	106
VI.....	82	88	137	...	126	122	101	100	...	...	117	118	107	107
VII.....	86	90	137	...	112	120	104	102	...	...	118	119	107	106
VIII.....	87	91	140	...	112	120	106	103	104	103	116	118	106	106
IX.....	86	90	151	...	111	119	105	103	...	...	124	119	106	106
X.....	87	91	154	...	111	119	106	103	...	...	...	...	105	106
XI.....	88	92	161	...	112	120	106	104	106	105	...	...	106	106
XII.....	88	92	160	...	113	121	107	105	...	...	122	107	107	107
1956 I.....	...	92	...	...	116	124	109	106	...	...	...	...	107	108
II.....	...	91	...	...	117	125	...	...	106	106	...	...	110	110
III.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹Indian workers. — ²Europeans. All items, excluding rent. — ³March-December. — ⁴Food series includes matches and firewood. — ⁵Fourth quarter. — ⁶Base: August 1953 = 100.

¹Ouvriers indiens. — ²Européens. Tous les groupes, sauf le loyer. — ³Mars-décembre. — ⁴La série de l'alimentation comprend les allumettes et le bois de feu. — ⁵Quatrième trimestre. — ⁶Base: août 1953 = 100.

Table 24. - Index numbers of retail food prices (F)
and of the cost of living (C) (continued)Tableau 24. - Nombres-indices des prix de détail des
aliments (F) et du coût de la vie (C) (suite)

Country Localities Year and month	Jamaica		Japan		Kenya ^{1,2}		Korea, South ²		Laos		Lebanon ²		Luxembourg ²			
	Kingston		28 localities		Nairobi		9 localites		Vientiane		Beirut		9 localities			
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C		
1948.....	63	72	70	62	69	74	2	2	46	47	118	114	78	83		
1950.....	73	79	79	77	78	81	7	7	47	51	96	99	93	91		
1951.....	86	90	91	89	82	87	27	28	47	53	107	107	96	99		
1952.....	100	100	94	94	92	95	78	69	70	74	111	107	99	100		
1953.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
1954.....	97	98	108	106	103	103	117	135	122	123	93	95	102	101		
1955.....	98	100	105	105	109	109	207	229	...	...	96	97	101	101
1955 I.....	98	99	106	106	...	...	155	190	115	122	94	96	102	102
II.....	98	100	107	106	107	107	166	199	117	124	93	95	102	101		
III.....	97	99	106	106	...	...	172	201	120	125	92	95	100	100
IV.....	96	98	107	106	108	108	177	204	122	128	90	94	100	100		
V.....	98	99	106	106	...	...	196	216	117	124	93	95	100	100
VI.....	100	100	105	105	109	109	227	238	120	124	96	97	100	100		
VII.....	102	102	104	105	...	...	248	253	119	124	96	97	101	101
VIII.....	100	101	105	105	109	109	258	264	119	124	95	97	102	101		
IX.....	100	102	104	105	...	...	261	274	119	124	98	98	102	101
X.....	98	100	107	106	110	111	229	252	...	...	98	98	102	101
XI.....	97	99	101	104	...	...	195	230	...	...	100	99	102	101
XII.....	95	99	101	103	110	112	197	232	...	...	101	98	102	101
1956 I.....	...	...	102	104	...	...	203	236	...	...	103	100	102	101
II.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	243	...	...	...	...	101	101
III.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	101
Country Localities Year and month	Malaya, Fed. of ²		Malta		Mauritius		Mexico		Morocco		Netherlands ²		Neth. Antilles ²		New Zealand	
	Kuala Lumpur			Mexico City		Casablanca		21 localities		Curaçao		21 localities	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C ²	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948.....	82	82	73	78	72	71	61	...	74	77	66	74
1950.....	78	81	82	84	79	83	78	79	76	...	90	89	86	93	74	80
1951.....	101	101	91	93	87	90	89	89	85	...	96	99	96	98	86	89
1952.....	103	103	100	101	96	98	102	104	102	97	99	100	100	100	94	96
1953.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954.....	90	94	102	101	99	99	104	105	99	...	104	104	98	99	105	105
1955.....	87	91	101	100	96	97	123	121	102	...	106	106	98	103	108	107
1955 I.....	90	93	104	102	100	99	111	112	101	...	108	107	97	98	106	...
II.....	89	93	104	101	101	100	112	112	102	...	107	107	98	98	105	106
III.....	88	92	106	102	102	101	116	116	103	...	107	107	97	104	107	...
IV.....	87	92	105	102	102	101	118	117	101	...	105	105	98	104	108	...
V.....	87	91	99	98	97	97	119	118	101	...	105	106	...	108	...	107
VI.....	87	90	99	98	93	95	121	120	103	...	108	107	98	104	109	...
VII.....	86	90	96	97	93	95	125	121	101	...	108	107	98	104	109	...
VIII.....	86	90	98	98	95	95	129	126	101	...	105	106	99	104	107	108
IX.....	86	90	98	98	95	95	130	127	101	...	104	106	99	104	108	...
X.....	86	90	100	99	91	93	131	129	102	...	104	106	99	104	108	...
XI.....	87	91	100	99	91	93	130	129	104	...	104	106	99	104	107	108
XII.....	87	91	102	101	92	93	131	129	105	...	104	106	98	104	108	...
1956 I.....	100	99	92	94	130	129	105	...	105	106	...	109
II.....	131	130	107	107	...	109
III.....
Country Localities Year and month	Nicaragua ¹⁰		Norway		Pakistan		Panama		Paraguay		Peru		Philippines			
	Managua		53 localities		Karachi		Panama City		Asunción		Lima		Manila			
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C		
1948.....	65	68	74	190	189	106	...	7	7	55	60	114	105			
1950.....	74	73	78	84	85	97	...	15	19	74	78	103	102			
1951.....	88	87	90	89	88	101	...	22	26	83	86	111	111			
1952.....	89	98	98	93	90	102	101	54	59	90	92	106	103			
1953.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
1954.....	108	108	105	98	98	100	99	100	120	107	105	99	99			
1955.....	...	107	106	95	94	101	99	...	...	113	110	98	98	
1955 I.....	114	109	106	96	96	...	...	...	...	110	108	100	99	
II.....	119	107	105	94	94	...	...	...	...	111	109	97	98	
III.....	119	106	105	94	94	99	99	129	153	112	109	96	98			
IV.....	124	106	105	94	93	...	...	124	151	113	110	96	97	
V.....	125	107	106	92	92	...	...	121	149	113	110	96	97	
VI.....	121	108	106	92	92	101	99	123	152	113	110	96	97			
VII.....	...	109	106	95	94	...	...	...	...	113	110	97	97	
VIII.....	129	109	106	95	95	...	...	...	...	113	111	98	98	
IX.....	135	107	106	96	96	101	100	...	...	113	111	97	97	
X.....	135	107	106	98	96	...	...	...	...	114	112	99	98	
XI.....	133	107	106	97	96	...	...	...	...	114	112	...	96	
XII.....	133	108	106	97	94	100	99	...	...	114	112	...	97	
1956 I.....	...	107	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	113	100	97	
II.....	120	107	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	93	
III.....	...	109	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹Mainly Europeans. — ²All items, excluding rent. — ³Including direct taxes. — ⁴December. — ⁵July-December. — ⁶1948, including direct taxes. — ⁷All items: food, clothing, coal, and soap. — ⁸February, May, and July-November. — ⁹January-June and August-December. — ¹⁰Including coal, firewood, and soap. — ¹¹April 1948-March 1949.

¹Principalement Européens. — ²Tous les groupes, sauf le loyer. — ³Y compris les impôts directs. — ⁴Décembre. — ⁵Juillet-décembre. — ⁶1948, y compris les impôts directs. — ⁷Tous les groupes: alimentation, habillement, charbon et savon. — ⁸Février, mai et juillet-novembre. — ⁹Janvier-juin et août-décembre. — ¹⁰Y compris charbon, bois de feu et savon. — ¹¹Avril 1948-mars 1949.

Table 24. - Index numbers of retail food prices (F) and of the cost of living (C) (concluded)

Tableau 24. - Nombres-indices des prix de détail des aliments (F) et du coût de la vie (C) (fin)

(1953=100)

Country Localities Year and month	Portugal		Puerto Rico		Rhodesia				Saar		Spain		Sweden	
	Lisbon		6 localities		Northern		Southern		Saarbrücken		50 localities		70 localities	
	F C		F C		F C		F C		F C		F C		F C	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948	97	99	92	93	73	80	64	73	70	63	82	79	72	77
1950	101	101	81	84	81	87	84	74	74	71	95	92	74	79
1951	97	99	91	92	87	91	85	89	86	86	104	100	87	92
1952	97	99	96	97	95	96	96	97	101	99	100	98	98	99
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	99	100	103	103	106	103	98	100	98	100	101	101	100	101
1955	100	101	...	...	112	107	99	101	99	102	105	105	105	104
1955 I.	100	101	101	102	110	105	97	99	98	102	103	104	100	101
II.	100	101	101	102	112	106	98	100	98	101	104	104	100	101
III.	101	101	101	102	112	106	99	100	100	103	104	104	100	102
IV.	99	100	101	102	112	106	100	101	101	103	105	105	102	103
V.	98	100	101	102	115	107	100	101	100	103	105	105	103	103
VI.	97	99	101	102	115	108	100	101	98	102	105	105	104	103
VII.	97	99	101	102	114	108	99	101	97	101	105	105	107	104
VIII.	98	100	100	101	112	107	98	101	96	101	105	105	107	104
IX.	100	101	100	102	111	107	98	101	97	101	106	106	108	105
X.	102	102	100	102	112	108	100	102	99	103	107	107	108	106
XI.	103	103	100	102	112	108	101	103	99	103	108	107	110	107
XII.	104	104	...	...	112	108	102	103	101	103	108	107	111	107
1956 I.	104	104	...	...	113	109	103	103	100	104	108	108	110	107
II.	107	105	...	...	116	109	103	103	106	107	...	...	111	107
III.	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	104	106	107	...	...	113	108

Country Localities Year and month	Switzerland		Syria ^a		Tanganyika ^a		Thailand		Trinidad and Tobago		Tunisia		Turkey		Uganda ^a	
	...		Damascus		Dar es Salaam		Bangkok		...		Tunis		Istanbul		Kampala	
	F C		F C		F C		F C		F C		F C		F C		F C	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948	95	96	122	163	170	77	74	60	88	89	163	170
1950	95	94	88	73	78	75	74	77	94	93
1951	98	98	102	80	85	81	82	86	90	91	84	89
1952	100	101	109	92	95	90	90	96	97	97	91	93
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	102	101	92	101	101	97	99	101	101	101	109	110	106	104
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	F C		F C		F C		F C		F C		F C		F C	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948	69	77	100	77	92	90	72	71	101	85	47	45
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^aEuropeans only. — ^aJuly-December. — ^aIncluding soap, kerosene and cigarettes. — ^aEuropeans only. Rent is excluded. — ^aDecember. — ^aJune. — ^aJune-December. — ^aEuropeans only. Including direct taxes. — ^aBeginning 1952, new index.

^aEuropéens seulement. — ^aJuillet-décembre. — ^aY compris savon, pétrole lampant et cigarettes. — ^aEuropéens seulement. Non compris le loyer. — ^aDécembre. — ^aJuin. — ^aJuin-décembre. — ^aEuropéens seulement. Y compris les impôts directs. — ^aA partir de 1952, nouvel indice.

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